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Admitting Bribes, Berlusconi Weakens His Fragile Regime

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy admitted in an interview that executives of his Fininvest business empire had paid bribes to government tax officials. But he denied any personal involvement and claimed his company had been forced to make the payments.

Breaking his silence for the first time about the corruption scandal that in recent weeks has engulfed his media, retailing and publishing conglomerate and led to the arrest of his brother Paolo, Mr. Berlusconi sought to play down the affair by terming the sums of money paid to tax inspectors "ridiculously small."

Mr. Berlusconi said he preferred to describe the payments, made over a number of years by Fininvest executives to officials of the Guardia di Finanza tax police, as "extortion" rather than as bribes in the traditional sense.

"These payments were ridiculously small in quantitative terms," he said. "For a company that has 50 billion lire a day of revenues, and pays one billion lire a day in taxes, these payments, based on what I have

About Fininvest bribes:

"For a company that has 50 billion lire a day of revenues, and pays one billion lire a day in taxes, these payments, based on what I have been told, became a necessity in order to delay and reduce the presence of officials who were interfering with the work of some companies in our group."

Is he a potential target of investigation?

"There is nothing that can touch me personally."



Silvio Berlusconi

Asked whether he feared that he might become the target of Milan magistrates investigating corruption, Mr. Berlusconi said, "There is nothing that can touch me personally."

Mr. Berlusconi's admission could nonetheless lead to more controversy inside his already fragile governing coalition, which includes the separatist-minded Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance. And it could create jitters on the Milan bourse, which has experienced a sharp drop in share prices as a result of squabbling among coalition members. Concern about the government's stability contributed to a slump in the lira to a record low of 1,013 against the Deutsche mark on Thursday.

Fininvest, which has annual revenues of 11.6 trillion lire, is by no means the only company under investigation for having bribed tax inspectors over the years. But the Fininvest probe has come perilously close to the prime minister himself, and his admission may also trigger further investigations on the part of prosecutors, whom Mr. Berlusconi has accused of abusing their powers.

In the interview with the International Herald

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Europeans Shudder as Interest Rates Bounce Up

Investors Panic at Move By Sweden and Italy; Is Recovery Cut Short?

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sweden and Italy stunned financial markets on Thursday by raising interest rates, sending bond and share prices tumbling across Europe as investors shuddered at the prospect that rates might have bottomed out.

"All of a sudden people are saying the party is over and that interest rates in Europe will now be going up," said Malcolm Barr, international economist at Chemical Bank in London. "Personally I do not believe it."

It was Stockholm that took the lead in turning sentiment. In the morning the Riksbank, the Swedish central bank, notched up interest rates in the first such move in Europe since the economic recovery began.

Late in the day the Italians followed suit. It was the first rise in interest rates there since the currency crisis of September 1992. That crisis ultimately saw both the lira and the pound forced out of the European currency grid.

While economists across Europe continued to forecast falling inflation, the already jittery bond markets were far from reassured. As dealers scrambled to find the next country likely to follow Sweden's lead, attention had quickly centered on Italy. Analysts noted that like Sweden, Italy has both a huge fiscal deficit and an undervalued currency. The central banks in both countries pushed up their wholesale lending rates by half of a percentage point, to 8 percent in Sweden and to 7.5 percent in Italy.

Stock markets in both countries reacted by turning in the worst performances of any European markets on Thursday. The Italian stock market lost 1.34 percent of its value, second only to Sweden's fall of nearly 2 percent.

The Italian losses came in spite of new figures showing that industrial production in June rose by a seasonally adjusted 4.4 percent from levels recorded a year earlier.

The moves by the central banks put pressure on the dollar amid fears that European currencies would benefit if the continent's interest rates began climbing.

"The name of the game now is changing perceptions," said Hung Tran, head of bond research at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt. "The market is now looking for the next tightening move in Europe." As recently as last month, bond markets had begun to worry that interest rates might not fall as far as previously believed.

That rapid-fire shift in expectations now carries potentially huge ramifications. Continental economies, where domestic demand remains weak and where growth that does exist has come largely from exports, now face the threat of the added burden of higher interest rates.

Figures released Thursday revealed a generally upbeat, but by no means robust picture. In France the government revised upward its figure for economic growth in the first quarter from 0.5 to 0.7 percent, growth that was largely attributed to inventory building rather than actual sales.

In Spain, meanwhile, unemployment took its biggest dive in 17 years last month. It fell by a full half of a percentage point, but that decline still left 16.5 percent of the Spanish work force without jobs.

Given Europe's still modest growth figures and the early stage of its recovery, most economists continued Thursday to insist that any further hikes in interest rates would not come until next year. Britain, where the recovery is now in its second year, remains the exception.

"The Swedish inflation outlook is not that different from that of the U.K.," noted Peter Fellner, chief euro strategist for NatWest Markets. On the Continent, however, Mr. Fellner said that Sweden's move merely reinforced the already growing realization that interest rate cuts had "not much more room to fall, if any at all."

Analysts said that the outlook for U.S.

See RATES, Page 10

In Bid to IRA, Britain Offers To Cut Ulster Troop Patrols

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In what appeared to be an important concession to the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the chief of British security in Northern Ireland said Thursday that Britain would reduce the number of troops on patrol if the IRA agreed to a cease-fire that ended a campaign of killing.

The statement, by Sir Hugh Annesley, chief of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was immediately interpreted by Protestant political leaders as a concession.

Analysts noted that the statement fit a pattern in which British officials first refuse to concede to IRA demands, then make conciliatory statements to indicate flexibility, then say that there is nothing new or sensational in such statements.

Brian Kent Maginnis, a member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland, and a security expert for the mainstream Ulster Unionist Party, seemed to reflect the view of Protestant leaders.

He called for the resignation of Mr. Annesley, saying the chief constable's statement "is a boost to the IRA at a time when I think and others think they were almost without friends."

The IRA, through its political wing, Sinn Féin, has insisted that an IRA cease-fire would have to be part of a general "demilitarization."

The British and Irish governments, in a peace initiative in December, offered Sinn Féin a place at a negotiating table if the violence was ended. A minimum of three months was later stipulated as necessary to make the cease-fire convincing.

In recent weeks, officials with contacts in the IRA have said the outlawed guerrilla force was preparing to announce a cease-fire in the next few weeks.

The statement by Sir Hugh was seen in Dublin and Belfast as an attempt to encourage the IRA to lay down its arms, which have killed 296 policemen and 648 British troops since the guerrilla war began 25 years ago.

Britain has 17,500 troops in Belfast.



Troops Fire to Dispel Demonstrators in Zaire

A Zairian soldier menacing demonstrators who took to the streets in Goma on Thursday after troops were reported to have killed five money changers. After troops dispersed crowds by firing in the air, Zaire said it would replace all its soldiers in Goma. In a refugee camp across the Rwanda border, a Hutu family was crediting divine providence for its survival. Page 2.

Uganda University's Demise Is a Lesson on Africa

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — Back when Uganda was considered "the pearl of Africa," the prestigious Makerere University was the country's treasure. It was the most respected institution of higher learning in all of East Africa and home to some of the continent's most renowned scholars.

But two decades of political chaos, tribal bloodletting, civil war and financial neglect have taken their toll. The campus is run-down. Overcrowded student dormitories look more like tenements. Books are outdated, computers scarce.

The university can fill only about half the available teaching slots because professors' salaries are so low.

They average \$300 per month. Virtually all the professors supplement their pay with outside jobs, from running small shops, consulting for private businesses, or working on farms outside the capital. One chemistry professor drives a taxicab to make ends meet.

This is another in a series of occasional articles dealing with the economic and social collapse of countries in Africa.

"The salary is so low, who's going to come here? Ugandans are running away," said Joseph Carasco, a biochemistry professor and chairman of the university faculty union. "I feel very sad for the students now."

Makerere's is not a unique case. Its demise mirrors what African academics, economists and World Bank

officials say is one of the continent's most serious and neglected long-term crises: the near-total collapse of the system of higher education.

Makerere fell victim to Uganda's bloody postindependence history: the ruthless dictatorship of Idi Amin, the Tanzanian invasion, the even more brutal dictatorship of Milton Obote, the civil war that brought Yoweri Museveni to power in 1986. Like all other Ugandan institutions, Makerere suffered. But to many in East Africa, the school's decline is even more dramatic, and sad, when viewed against its once-proud reputation for academic excellence.

"That institution was clearly for many, many years

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Moscow Court Acquits Last Defendant in 1991 Coup Attempt

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Three years after a coup attempt that failed but led within months to the collapse of the Soviet Union, a military court acted Thursday to acquit the last defendant in the case.

A former general, Valentin Varennikov, 70, who once commanded all Soviet ground forces, was cleared of treason for his role in the plot to seize power from

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, then president and Communist Party leader. The Military Collegium of the Russian Supreme Court, following the lead of the state prosecutor earlier this week, said there was no evidence that Mr. Varennikov had betrayed his country. It closed the case.

Mr. Varennikov insisted all along that he had supported the coup, hoping to hold the Soviet Union together. He suggested that it was Mr. Gorbachev who should be

tried for his role in undermining Soviet power.

The former general was the last of a group of eight high Communist Party leaders and nine other conspirators who were involved in the plot against Mr. Gorbachev.

Three of the original plotters committed suicide shortly after the coup failed. One fell ill and 12 were pardoned by Parliament earlier this year, along with the leaders of

the uprising last October against President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Only Mr. Varennikov refused to accept a pardon, saying he wanted to be exonerated in a court of law.

Mr. Varennikov did not play a leading role in the 1991 coup, which was plagued by disarray and drunkenness and was outmaneuvered by Mr. Yeltsin, then the lead-

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For Afghan Refugees, Life on the Moon

Crowded Tent City Swelters in a Desert, Far From Water

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

JALALABAD, Afghanistan — The Sar Shahi camp for people displaced by the war, a vast checkerboard of tents extending as far as the eye can see, sits on a barren plateau of rocks and gravel. It fries in the sweltering Afghan sun like eggs in a skillet. There is no known source of water within an hour's walk and scarcely a tree to cast the smallest patch of shade. The temperature reaches 40 degrees centigrade (105 Fahrenheit) these summer days. It is so hot that people just stay in their tents, almost too listless even to sweat at flies.

"Here it's a desert, and there is nothing to do, just to sit and wait for rain," said Mohammed Akbar, 35, who lives in his camp with his wife and three children. His right hand toyed with one of his few possessions, a tape measure. "This is not a life."

The camp is home to 118,000 people and is growing by about 30 families a day. Almost all have fled from Kabul, the capital, 110 kilometers (70 miles) to the east, where fighting began again on Jan. 1 among the various factions of mujahidin, who wore down Soviet troops into withdrawing in 1989 and toppled the Soviet-backed government in April 1992.

Their own feuding has been more destructive than the Soviet era. In the previous 12 years of guerrilla war, the capital remained largely intact. Now it is in ruins from rocket attacks and street fighting as the forces of Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and President Burhanuddin Rabbani struggle for control.

More than 11,000 people have been killed and 500,000 left homeless in the last seven months.

Five years ago, the world was paying attention to what was happening here.

Two years ago, there was hope that the world's largest concentration of refugees, 6 million Afghans in Pakistan and Iran, would finally return home, and 2.7 million eventually did.

But the fighting has renewed and now it goes on in international obscurity.

There are still 3.3 million refugees outside Afghanistan — 1.5 million in Pakistan and 1.8 million in Iran. The return of refugees ebbed, and the tide started running in the other direction.

The huge camps outside Peshawar and Quetta in Pakistan, with ever-expanding numbers of adobe houses, electrical lines and health and educational services, have become like established villages.

The refugees there are integrating ever more deeply into the local economy or even sending family breadwinners flying

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Baseball Talks End in Futility

Prepare for 'Long One,' Owner Says of a Strike

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Major league baseball's labor negotiators seemingly surrendered to the inevitability of a shutdown Friday after a brief bargaining session produced little progress and a lot of anger.

Asked about a players' strike, one club owner said: "Be prepared for a long one."

The bargaining session, on Wednesday, consisted mainly of Richard Ravitch, chief negotiator for the owners, telling 13 members of the Baltimore Orioles, New York Yankees and Philadelphia Phillies why his side had to have a proposal that includes a ceiling on pay — a salary cap — similar to the one adopted by the National Football League.

The players responded that they

would not accept a salary cap because it would restrict pay and free agency. And when the session ended, both sides took their cases into the court of public opinion via the press, which is where the real war is being waged in these final days.

The players say they are increasingly frustrated because no baseball owners, team presidents or general managers are attending the sessions.

"I believe the strike will last as long as there are no owners at the meetings," said a pitcher for the Orioles, Mike Mussina. "We're not talking to owners. We're talking to an ownership representative, who as far as I know will be the only one making any money when there's a strike."

The players have said they must strike because the owners will declare

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Kiosk

House Coalition Halts Crime Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a stinging rebuke to the Clinton administration, a coalition of Republicans, gun-control opponents and black lawmakers Thursday rejected a \$33.2 billion crime bill package. The 225-to-210 vote on a procedural measure was preceded by what one Democratic leader called "trench warfare" among lobbyists.

Crossword Page 6.
Weather Page 18.

Down	Up
15.86	0.26%
3750.90	115.62

The Dollar	Thurs close	previous close
DM	1.56	1.5644
Pound	1.5473	1.5373
Yen	100.125	101.426
FF	5.355	5.4245

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. FF
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Comoros.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....2.00 FF	Raunio.....11.20 FF
Gabon.....300 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....5.00 R.
Greece.....300 CFA	Senegal.....300 CFA
Guinea.....300 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35.000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. All. (Eur.) \$1.10

Clinton Sets Oct. 15 Deadline to Act on Bosnia Embargo

By Ruth Marcus
and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under congressional pressure, President Bill Clinton has for the first time set a deadline for asking the United Nations to exempt the Muslim-led Bosnian government from a regional arms embargo, administration officials said.

In a letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, Mr. Clinton said that if the separatist Bosnian Serbs failed to accept an internationally brokered peace proposal for Bosnia by Oct. 15, he would go to the UN before the end of October to ask that the embargo against the Muslims be lifted.

[France and Britain said Thursday they would not oppose a move to lift the embargo against the Bosnian Muslims, Agence France-Presse reported.]

[Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France reiterated in a television interview that lifting the embargo would not be good, either for the UN forces on the ground in Bosnia, "or for peace," but that it could "become unavoidable."]

[Earlier Thursday, the British Foreign Office said Britain would abstain in any UN vote on lifting the arms embargo, reiterating that it would not use its veto.]

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For acting if the Serbs continue to balk at accepting the plan, which effectively divides Bosnia in half.

Mr. Clinton's letter came in the face of congressional agitation for more aggressive action to help the Muslims.

In the letter, he argued that unilateral action to lift the embargo by Washington would strain relations with allies, jeopardize cooperation with Russia and increase the likelihood of U.S. military involvement.

U.S. officials warned it would also undermine UN sanctions elsewhere — on Iraq and Haiti, for example.

Since shortly after taking office, Mr. Clinton has advocated lifting the arms embargo but had all but dropped the proposal in the face of allied and Russian resistance.

Britain and France have opposed lifting the embargo, even by Security Council agreement, for fear the war will spread.

Russia, a traditional ally of the Serbs, also opposes an action that would favor the Muslim side in the civil war.

Now, however, with the peace plan on the table, the administration is hopeful either that increased pressure on the Serbs will convince them to sign the plan or that the allies and Russia will finally be willing to lift the embargo in the face of continued Serbian intransigence.

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The airlift was suspended more than three weeks ago after planes were hit by bullets believed to have been fired from Serbian positions. It was resumed Tuesday.

The incident was another sign of mounting tensions around Sarajevo. Serbs have tried to tighten their siege of the city and Muslim-led government forces have gone on the offensive.

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A Bosnian soldier being buried Thursday in Sarajevo. He was killed in renewed fighting between Muslims and Serbs.

Milosevic and Karadzic: 'One Has to Go'

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The two most prominent Serbian leaders are involved in a high-stakes confrontation so intense that it may result in a fall from power for one of them.

When the president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, announced last week that he was ending all political and economic support for his Serbian allies in Bosnia, Herzegovina, he effectively severed his ties with the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic.

He is demanding that Mr. Karadzic accept the latest international peace plan, knowing that United Nations diplomats are moving ahead with tighter sanctions that could have a devastating effect on Serbia's already crippled economy.

The only way the Serbs in Belgrade can avoid such sanctions, diplomats say, is to persuade their Bosnian allies to accept the plan.

"Milosevic has to get the Bosnian Serbs to sign the plan, and if this group won't sign it, he has to replace them," one European diplomat said. "Something dramatic has to happen, and given the fact that the UN sanctions are going to be imposed this week or next week, it has to happen quickly."

operator, holds a strong hand. He controls not only the Yugoslav Army, the Serbian police and broadcast outlets but also a far-flung network of party loyalists in Bosnia.

"Milosevic is not the sort of man who gets himself into a fight like this without thinking it through and convincing himself that he can win," said a foreign resident of Belgrade who closely observes politics.

But Mr. Karadzic is not without weapons. He has been in touch with militant politicians in Serbia, and Monday he met with Patriarch Pavle, head of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

A key figure is the commander of the Bosnian Serbs' army, General Ratko Mladic, perhaps the only person in Bosnia powerful enough to depose Mr. Karadzic.

General Mladic has not appeared in public in recent days, nor has he offered any reaction to Mr. Milosevic's decision last week to cut off supplies to his army. What he may be thinking or planning is a subject of heated speculation.

General Mladic is known as a hard-line Serbian nationalist, and he has been unfailingly loyal to Mr. Karadzic during more than two years of war in Bosnia. Yet he has ties to Mr. Milosevic that go back much further.

The relationship between Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Karadzic is often compared to that between Dr. Frankenstein and his monster. Mr. Milosevic plucked Mr. Karadzic from obscurity several years ago and helped engineer his rise to power, but he now finds he cannot control the figure he helped create.

After Mr. Milosevic announced his decision to cut off aid, Mr. Karadzic responded with a man confident of his position.

"It seems to us that we have to grow up, to separate from our mother and to be older and adult," Mr. Karadzic said from his headquarters in Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina. "Now we are totally, totally alone. Only God is with us."

PARIS — France is host to ceremonies this weekend recalling the World War II Allied landings in Provence 50 years ago. Marked by U.S. warships calling at ports all along France's Mediterranean coast, the three-day commemoration, running through the Assumption holiday on Monday, will be highlighted by a series of events.

Bruce Williams, a correspondent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, said the events would include:

On Saturday, at 10 P.M., a sound-and-light show on the beach at Ste. Maxime, near St. Tropez, will recount the main events of the Allied campaign.

On Sunday, warships from Britain, France and the United States will steam from Villefranche to Toulon between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. At 11 A.M., President Francois Mitterrand and Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton will salute the procession from the deck of a French aircraft carrier during a flyover by U.S. and French aircraft. At 4:30 P.M. at La Motta, parachute teams from Britain, France and the United States will conduct precision jumps in the drop zone used in 1944.

On Monday, at Hyeres, an air show will be open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the French naval air base. Ceremonies and flyovers will be held in Dramont, where four U.S. veterans are to be decorated by France, and at 11 A.M. in Cavalaire, an event honoring French participation in the invasion. At 6:30 P.M. in Draguignan, an American memorial ceremony will be held at the Rhone American Cemetery, with more than 100 U.S. veterans in attendance.

PARIS — Five U.S. veterans, whose plan to parachute onto French soil was refused, have received an offer of a consolation jump from the French military — a drop into the sea.

"We're probably going to take them up on it. It will be an interesting experience," said Ken Shaker, 78, a company commander in the 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment during World War II.

General Christian Piquemal confirmed that the French Army will, if the veterans agree quickly, give them some basic training and take them up in helicopters to 1,300 feet.

PARIS — The Greek government banned half of cars and taxis from the heart of Athens on Thursday and Friday because of high pollution levels and high temperatures, expected to reach 42 degrees centigrade (107 Fahrenheit). Hundreds of Athenians died in 1983 during a heat wave coupled with thick air pollution.

The no-smoking beach in Damp, Germany, has been declared a success. Town officials also said the beach gets less litter than others.

Russia Republic Expects Invasion

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The leader of Russia's breakaway republic of Chechnya, facing increasing opposition from Moscow, ordered the mobilization Thursday of all men in the North Caucasus region to prevent a possible invasion.

Itar-Tass news agency quoted an aide to the Chechen president, Dzhokhar Dudayev, a severe irritant to the Kremlin since his election in 1991, as saying the order would be made public within hours.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia insisted Moscow would not use force to overthrow Mr. Dudayev, saying that would spark an uprising and unforgivably high bloodshed in the Caucasus.

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The planes were hit on the ground at the Sarajevo airport, said Peter Kessler, a UN aid spokesman. There was no immediate word on who was suspected of firing the shots.

The airlift was suspended more than three weeks ago after planes were hit by bullets believed to have been fired from Serbian positions. It was resumed Tuesday.

The incident was another sign of mounting tensions around Sarajevo. Serbs have tried to tighten their siege of the city and Muslim-led government forces have gone on the offensive.

UN peacekeepers said as many as 3,000 Bosnian government troops have moved into a combat zone just north of Sarajevo in the past two days.

Mr. Nunn called Mr. Clinton's willingness to set a date "very significant because it denotes a seriousness of purpose."

For acting if the Serbs continue to balk at accepting the plan, which effectively divides Bosnia in half.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rabin Opens Jerusalem to PLO Aide

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave a top Palestinian official the green light on Thursday to visit Jerusalem, reversing Israeli policy.

A statement from the prime minister's office said Nabil Shaath, an aide to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization's leader, had permission to visit the city's Muslim shrines. Mr. Shaath is minister of planning in the Palestinian authority in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

He confirmed the go-ahead. "This ought to be a matter of fact, we ought to be able to see Jerusalem, to pray in Jerusalem," Mr. Shaath said in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian autonomy is currently confined to Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Senate Cuts Off Funds to Spy Project

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, miffed at not knowing about a \$310 million building for a secret spy agency, voted to halt further spending for the project until it learns more about it.

The vote, coming days after members of the Senate intelligence committee publicly disclosed the project, reflects anger among lawmakers that work could have gone on for four years without their knowledge.

Earlier, officials representing the CIA and the Pentagon insisted they had fully disclosed the construction project, which is to house the National Reconnaissance Office, the agency that operates the government's spy satellites.

Paris Backs Eventual Algeria Voting

PARIS (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France denied Thursday that Paris unconditionally supported the authorities in Algeria and said they should return the country to democracy as soon as it was practical.

"There must be elections," he said in an interview on French television. "When the moment is right, when conditions permit, the Algerian people must be able to express themselves."

Mr. Juppé said he delivered the same message directly to Algeria's president a week ago.

Aspirin Blocks AIDS, Study Suggests

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A test-tube study suggests that ordinary aspirin may keep HIV-infected people from getting full-blown AIDS, researchers said Thursday.

In a study to be published Friday in the journal Science, Yale researchers found that aspirin and its chemical precursor, sodium salicylate, work in part by blocking a protein called NF-kappaB, which plays a crucial role in triggering the body's immune response. The researchers found that, by inhibiting NF-kappaB, aspirin substantially prevented the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS, from replicating itself.

The lead author of the article, Dr. Sankar Ghosh, emphasized, however, that "this is a preliminary laboratory study, and people should wait for clinical trials to see whether aspirin is shown to be beneficial in patients."

Korean Crash Laid to Pilots' Dispute

SEOUL (AP) — An argument between the pilot and co-pilot of a South Korean airliner over whether to abort a bad-weather landing may have been a factor in its crash, the police said Thursday. All 160 people on board escaped just before the plane burst into flames.

The pilot of the Airbus A-300, Captain Barry Edward Woods, a Canadian, told the police that the co-pilot, Chung Chan Kyu, had suddenly attempted to abort the landing about 400 yards from the end of the runway, causing the plane to skid, the police said.

Mr. Chung said Captain Woods insisted on landing even though there was not enough room on the runway after a sudden tailwind pushed the plane forward, according to the report. Mr. Chung said he shouted to Captain Woods to abort but that the pilot ignored him.

In an Orgy of Killing, 'Providence' Saved Rwandan

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

NYARUSHISHI, Rwanda — Not long ago Samuel Ntawingira and his family lived in a three-bedroom house in Kigali, with a television, a video-cassette recorder and modern appliances in the kitchen.

Mr. Ntawingira had a good job: He was a senior financial officer in the American Embassy, where he had worked for eight years.

These days, he and his family live under a plastic sheet like 12,000 others in the refugee camp here. They sleep on straw mats, and his wife, Helene Mukabura, cooks sweet potatoes and rice over an open fire.

But Mr. Ntawingira, 45, who has white flecks in his beard and wears a small pin on his shirt displaying the Rwandan and American flags, does not complain about his living conditions.

Scores of his relatives, neighbors and friends have been killed in recent months, and he believes that he has survived only by divine providence.

Mr. Ntawingira's story is the story of Rwanda since April — a nation on the run after a frenzy of violence in which tens of thousands of Tutsi and moderate Hutu were killed. And yet there is compassion amid the carnage.

The nightmare for Mr. Ntawingira, and the country, began on April 6, when President Juvénal Habyarimana died in a suspicious plane crash.

"I was at home, in bed," Mr. Ntawingira said.

The next morning several militiamen searched Mr. Ntawingira's house. And that afternoon four more returned.

The militias, which carried out most of the carnage in Rwanda in April and May and still terrorize the people in this area, were formed by the country's two Hutu political parties, the National Republican Movement for Democracy and the more extremist Coalition for the Defense of the Republic.

Mr. Ntawingira recalled, "Around 10 o'clock in the evening, one of my sons knocked on my bedroom door and said quietly, 'Papa, the president has been killed.' I thought, 'This is the end.'"

Mr. Ntawingira, a devout Seventh-Day Adventist, gathered his family together — his wife, three sons, two daughters and two girls orphaned by the civil war whom Mr. Ntawingira and his wife had taken from a refugee camp a few months earlier.

"We prayed," he said. "The next morning the killing started." Soldiers from the presidential guard, the elite unit of the Rwandan Army, went from house to house in the capital.

One of Mr. Ntawingira's neighbors was killed, but the man's wife and another woman escaped and sought refuge in Mr. Ntawingira's house.

Mr. Ntawingira and his wife are Hutu, but the women they rescued are Tutsi, which would have meant certain death for Mr. Ntawingira if the soldiers and militiamen searching homes had found them.

"Providence saved me," Mr. Ntawingira said.

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Weekend Events Mark Landings in Provence

PARIS — France is host to ceremonies this weekend recalling the World War II Allied landings in Provence 50 years ago. Marked by U.S. warships calling at ports all along France's Mediterranean coast, the three-day commemoration, running through the Assumption holiday on Monday, will be highlighted by a series of events.

Bruce Williams, a correspondent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, said the events would include:

On Saturday, at 10 P.M., a sound-and-light show on the beach at Ste. Maxime, near St. Tropez

THE AMERICAS / URGENT BUSINESS

Panetta's New Task: Save Clinton in the Fall Elections

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta holds the rank of White House chief of staff. As his very first change in the staff suggests, even that grand title understates the job.

Mr. Panetta has yet to disclose a long-rumored reshuffling of the White House, or even to hire his own staff. But this week he reshuffled outside the White House, tapping a fellow Californian, former Representative Tony L. Coelho, in effect to run the Democratic Party through the fall elections.

In part, his move reflects an understanding that President Bill Clinton's agenda is a "dead letter" if Democrats lose many seats in Congress, as a number of experts predict.

It also hints at the breadth and urgency of the political rescue operation Mr. Panetta is conducting. With the president's popularity sinking in the polls, his legislative goals imperiled and White House rearing its head yet again, any dramatic White House administrative changes — changes Mr. Panetta pledged six weeks ago to make "earlier rather than later" — await more urgent political duties.

"There are some fundamental problems that need to be addressed now, the most important being the president's legislative agenda," said a senior administration official close to Mr. Panetta.

Should Mr. Clinton lose the summer's battles

in Congress, this official said, the damage to Democrats "would be considerable."

And so for now, the new chief of staff is also the new chief lobbyist, attending Democratic health-care, crime and trade bills. He is the chief lobbyist in Congress to find votes for the president's agenda, and he is the chief lobbyist for advice on how to focus the public's fuzzy view of just what Mr. Clinton stands for.

Perhaps most of all, he is trying to focus Mr. Clinton himself. He is retreating in the many ways without portfolio who once had their fingers, and entire hands, in almost every Oval Office decision.

And he is trying to get the president himself to stop talking so often, for so long and on so many topics. That may be one of the hardest tasks of all.

Still, one would never know it by talking to the new chief of staff. Mr. Panetta talks about managing the most powerful office in the world in the blandest of bureaucratic language.

"What we're involved in here is the need to make the transition from a campaign organization to a governing organization," he said, "and that means greater discipline, greater lines of authority, greater focus on what needs to be done. Just the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the organization needs to be improved."

In an interview this week in his White House office, a capacious affair decorated with Ansel

Adams landscape photos, Mr. Panetta said one of his three priorities when he took on his new job on June 23 was to draw clear lines of responsibility among Mr. Clinton's aides.

"There has been a tendency to have a group of people trying to manage an issue who may not have been assigned that responsibility under their job description," he said dryly.

On any issue of note, Mr. Panetta said, White House advisers must submit "decision memos" to him, for review and forwarding to the president, rather than hash out policy in the kind of open-ended give-and-take for which this White House became famous.

A second priority, he said, is to ensure that aides do not "bypass the process" — skipping their bosses to lobby the president directly. Mr. Panetta has cut back aides' access.

The final priority, said the nation's most powerful chief operating officer, is to take control of salary increases from the management office.

He also reviews Air Force One passenger lists to cull hangers-on from Clinton trips. And he has changed the 8 A.M. staff meeting to half an hour earlier.

Mr. Panetta said he had not decided when, or even whether, to reorganize the White House itself, much less who should be moved, promoted or let go.

The White House did confirm on Wednesday that he and the president had decided to replace the acting counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, with Abner

J. Mikva, now chief judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

But Mr. Cutler's departure had been planned for weeks.

Mr. Panetta's description of White House days, while technically accurate, understates the potential impact of the changes he says he is making. By Mr. Panetta's description, two of Mr. Clinton's closest advisers and Arkansas friends, Bruce R. Lindsey and Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty 3d, have circumscribed duties.

Mr. Lindsey, who has handled much of the political damage control stemming from Mr. Clinton's days as governor of Arkansas, is now becoming a more general legal adviser.

Mr. McLarty, the former chief of staff, now serves mostly as a liaison to the business world and to conservatives.

A third free-ranging aide with an office next to Mr. Clinton, George Stephanopoulos, now acts as a deputy to Mr. Panetta, focusing on Congress and the day's less urgent tasks.

Mr. Panetta is reported to be considering changes in the White House communications staff, which handles public relations and the press, and also in the advance office, which helps plan Mr. Clinton's trips.

Virtually all these changes are rooted in real worry that the public is starting to write Mr. Clinton off — confused and weary by his broad and shifting list of goals and his changing explanations of personal and political conduct.

U.S. Vessels Poised For Duty Off Cuba

1980 Exiles Oppose an Influx

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Coast Guard is poised to put more ships in the Caribbean quickly in response to any mass exodus from Cuba, the State Department said Thursday.

A press officer, David Johnson, said the Coast Guard would play a central role in intercepting any influx of refugees in the Straits of Florida.

Mr. Johnson gave no details. But Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Inter-American affairs, said Wednesday that the Pentagon could quadruple its 12-vested patrol in 36 hours if needed.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman, Dennis Boxx, said 12 U.S. Navy ships were deployed off Haiti and an additional five were in the southern Caribbean on anti-narcotics duty.

Mr. Boxx suggested that the vessels off Haiti and in the southern Caribbean could be redeployed off Cuba if the need

arose but only if they could be spared. Another possibility is using ships deployed off the U.S. East Coast, he said.

Officials have been updating contingency plans for coping with a mass influx of Cubans since President Fidel Castro warned Friday of that possibility. In 1980, 125,000 Cubans fled to the United States during the Mariel boatlift, swamping services in South Florida.

Attorney General Janet Reno said at a news conference that U.S. officials were working with officials in Miami "to caution Castro that he's not going to be able to do a repeat of Mariel."

William Booth of The Washington Post reported earlier from Miami:

As President Castro threatens to unleash another massive exodus of refugees, the Cuban-American population in Miami is pleading with U.S. authorities to resist any repetition of the Mariel boatlift that led to widespread crime and economic upheaval in Florida.

Cuban exiles insist there is a vast difference between today and 1980.

"Another boatlift could destroy our community," said Cesar Odio, the Dade County manager. "Mariel was a mess," he added. "We cannot let it happen again."

In 1980, sailing to Cuba to rescue family members was viewed as heroic. Today, it is widely seen as aiding the enemy by allowing Mr. Castro to free himself of critics.

But more importantly, many Cuban exiles, who have created their own version of an economic miracle, believe another influx would prove too costly.

"It would be devastating for the economy," said Xavier Suarez, a former mayor of Miami. "That's the big one. South Florida just can't take another 100,000 people."

So far, the U.S. Coast Guard reports no sign of boats heading from the United States to Cuba to pick up refugees. But rafts and vessels, some hijacked, continue to move from the island toward the United States.

In the last two weeks, four Cuban vessels, including passenger ferries and a navy craft, have been seized by Cubans desperate to leave.

Twenty-six Cubans who fled in a navy vessel arrived in Key West on Wednesday after being picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter in international waters.



Cubans waiting for buses to take them around Havana Bay. Ferries have stopped running since some were hijacked.

Bomb Case Before Court In Argentina

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — With Argentine-Italian ties at the breaking point, the Supreme Court here was poised to decide whether to take over the case of the bombing of a Jewish center that killed nearly 100 people.

The judge investigating the July 18 attack, which destroyed the offices of Argentina's two main Jewish groups, issued international arrest warrants for four absent Iranian diplomats.

He also named three other Iranian Embassy employees as suspects.

Under Argentina's Constitution, the Supreme Court is the only tribunal empowered to deal with foreign diplomats.

Judge Juan José Galeano's decision to order a worldwide manhunt for the four, who were named by a disaffected Iranian in Venezuelan custody, Manuchehr Motamed, sparked an angry exchange of protests between Tehran and Buenos Aires on Wednesday.

Threatened with expulsion and summoned to the Argentine Foreign Ministry, the Iranian ambassador, Habi Soleiman Pour, had to push his way through a mob of journalists as he arrived late Wednesday. He stumbled and fell to his knees at one point.

He left light-lipped less than an hour later, carrying a note from Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella that rejected as intolerable Tehran's official protest. President Carlos Saul Menem earlier threatened to expel the ambassador for Iran's purported role in the attack.

In Tehran, Argentina's charge d'affaires was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry twice — the second time at 2 A.M. — and was told the four diplomats would sue for defamation.

In New York, Iran's United Nations mission issued a statement demanding that Argentina "present any evidence and/or documents it possesses concerning the unfounded allegations against the four Iranian nationals."

The four Iranians named by Judge Galeano were all in Argentina in an official capacity at some stage. Their present whereabouts are not known.

As Economy Heats Up, Public Cools to Health Care Reform

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials, surveying the battleground of health care reform, are beginning to suspect that President Bill Clinton's top legislative priority may be the victim of his good fortune in presiding over an improving economy.

"What you see in the polling data," a senior presidential adviser said, "is that people are less fearful about losing their jobs — and with them their health insurance. So their concern about health care is less. It's not the sole factor, but it is a factor."

When Mr. Clinton was shaping his health care proposal, most Americans said they were satis-

fied with their own health care but thought, nonetheless, that the system needed a major overhaul.

In September, when Mr. Clinton introduced his health care plan, 56 percent of those polled by The Washington Post and ABC News approved of it; only 24 percent disapproved. By June, opposition had increased to 53 percent, and support was down to 42 percent.

In that same span of time, the consumer confidence index of the Conference Board rose from 63.8 percent to 91.6 percent. The 28-point increase in economic optimism is close to the 29-point jump in opposition to the Clinton health plan.

White House senior officials are using these

figures to explain the political problems facing the administration's health initiative on Capitol Hill.

"In the long term, the problem of health care is still important to people," a presidential aide said. But in the short term, the healthy economy "takes away some of the push to get reform done now."

But this explanation is viewed by others as, at best, a partial rationale for the difficulties besetting the health care initiative.

Robert J. Blendon, chairman of Harvard University's department of health policy and management, said polls show roughly a 10-point decline in economic anxiety about loss of health care coverage, enough to be a factor in the loss of

support for the Clinton administration plan but not enough to explain it entirely.

The president made "health care that's always there" a slogan for his plan. At a time of high economic anxiety, when recession and corporate restructurings made many workers nervous about their job status, it seemed to have strong appeal.

But Mr. Blendon mentioned another factor. "Between September and last January, the administration allowed opponents to frame the debate in a way that made reform seem more dangerous than the status quo," he said. "The view of the plan went from something fairly benign to something that could be disruptive of the care we now get."

Mitchell Bill's Coverage Guarantee Is a Minimum, Clinton Says

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has said that he could not accept health care legislation with less of a guarantee of universal coverage than in Senator George J. Mitchell's bill.

That bill would require employers to pay half the cost of their workers' health insurance if other measures did not reach 95 percent of Americans by the year 2000.

The majority leader's bill has been criticized by some liberals as moving too slowly toward

universal coverage from the current level of 85 percent.

But the president said in a telephone interview that he accepted the bill's premise that if you can get 95 percent by the year 2000, that's evidence you can get to universal coverage without a mandate requiring employers to pay.

But he insisted, "you have to have some sort of backup mechanism in case that fails."

Asked if there were any other approach that would substitute, he replied: "Everybody sat around here breaking their brains over what other alterna-

tives were available. None emerged before he put his bill in. I can't imagine — I just don't know what other alternatives there are."

On Capitol Hill, the Senate continued its debate of the Maine Democrat's bill, with Senator John H. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican, striking a particularly conciliatory note. "I firmly believe that the Senate has the courage and the wisdom to put partisanship aside, to enact health care reform with broad support, for the good of our country," he said.

Mr. Chafee, the leader of a bipartisan Senate group that has been struggling to find a compromise on health care, praised Mr. Mitchell's handling of the employer payment issue, but identified several areas where he believed Mr. Mitchell should shift.

But other Republicans repeatedly criticized what they called an excessive government role in the Mitchell bill.

In the House, where debate is to begin next week, the effort to introduce a bipartisan substitute was coming to a rocky conclusion. Its sponsors were struggling to devise a program with

benefits sufficient to attract Democratic votes, without paying for them with taxes that Republicans could not stomach.

On the Senate floor, Democrats lauded employer mandates in Hawaii, which estab-

lished them 20 years ago. Hawaii requires employers to pay 50 percent of their workers' insurance costs; as a result, 96 percent of the state's residents have insurance and the state enjoys better health standards and lower insurance rates than the mainland.

Away From Politics

• A wildfire forced the evacuation of 1,200 people in northern California, after it swept within a mile (1½ kilometers) of homes near the picturesque town of Columbia. About 25,000 men and women were battling 33 major fires covering 320,000 acres (130,000 hectares) in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona.

• It was arson that destroyed a rural Alabama school amid protests over the principal's stand against interracial dates, investigators have determined. State Fire Marshal John Robinson said authorities had no suspects.

• Citing the bumper sticker "Shave Shannon's Head" and a T-shirt emblazoned with "1,952 Bulldogs and 1 Bitch," lawyers for the first female cadet at The Citadel asked again that Shannon Faulkner's hair not be shaved. But a federal judge refused to reverse his ruling that barbers at the South Carolina college could proceed with the haircut.

• An abortion clinic says two key employees — a former manager and her assistant — had ties to the pro-life movement and tried to sabotage the Greenville, South Carolina, business by scheduling false appointments, taking medical records and driving up charges on the toll-free telephone line.

• An armored-truck driver and her boyfriend have disappeared from Las Vegas with \$1 million in cash. "We're not going to eliminate foul play at this time," a police officer said, "but all indications point to an embezzlement theft."

• Three workers were killed and four others critically injured after inhaling fumes from a hydrogen sulfide gas leak at an oil-processing plant north of Ventura, California, authorities said.

Reuters, NYT, AP, LAT

Warning by Mexican Leftists

Resistance Threatened if Voting Is Fraudulent

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Calling the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party "the common enemy of us all," members of the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army and representatives of a broad spectrum of leftist groups have threatened to shut Mexico down if they perceive the presidential election, set for Aug. 21, to be fraudulent, as they say previous national elections have been.

"I can say clearly that if there is fraud, Mexico will have a period of civil resistance and we will head that resistance," said José Alvarez Icaza, a vice president of the National Democratic Convention, a four-day gathering that drew about 5,000 delegates from leftist groups throughout the country.

"We had great success here and now we have the structure from which to direct that resistance."

The rebels have made earlier threats to resume armed conflict if they detect electoral fraud, and it is not certain that the groups that came together for the convention are capable of coordinating a significant resistance. But their connection to the rebels, whose uprising left more than 145 dead in January, gives their posturing more resonance.

In one of the most debated resolutions of the convention, the delegates decided not to openly endorse the candidacy of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of the left-of-center Party of the Democratic Revolution.

The delegates represent all but the most violent elements of the Mexican left. Based on signs and posters evident everywhere, most delegates favored Mr. Cárdenas over the other candidates.

But openly endorsing him could have backfired, because the radical nature of some of the groups would have scared off the middle-class voters whom the candidate has been trying to win over since his campaign for president in 1988.

Mr. Cárdenas's campaign advisers have tried to distance him from the convention's actions, saying they had never actively sought an endorsement.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Whitewater Head Worked for Clinton Foes

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Starr, the newly appointed Whitewater prosecutor, was hired by a conservative women's group earlier this year to submit a legal brief opposing President Bill Clinton's claim of immunity in a sexual harassment lawsuit. He took on the task without a fee.

Mr. Starr accepted the Independent Women's Forum as a client, his law firm confirmed Thursday. He usually charges about \$400 an hour, according to sources in the legal community.

It was previously known that Mr. Starr had been considering writing a friend-of-the-court brief in the case of Paula Corbin Jones, a former Arkansas state worker. But his agreement to write it for a conservative political group was not known.

Mr. Starr, a Republican judge who argued the Bush administration's cases before the Supreme Court as solicitor general, was named last week to replace Robert Fiske Jr. as head of the Whitewater investigation.

Critics who have charged that Mr. Starr's Republican activities make him too partisan to investigate Mr. Clinton's financial affairs, seized on the latest revelation. (AP)

No Peacekeeping Money in Defense Plan

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders have agreed on a defense budget of \$263.8 billion that denies President Bill Clinton's request for funds for international peacekeeping.

The language in the bill, which has cleared a panel of House and Senate negotiators, urges Mr. Clinton to press Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace plan but deletes a requirement to unilaterally lift the arms embargo on the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

The lawmakers rejected Mr. Clinton's request to transfer \$300 million from the budget for international peacekeeping operations because of Pentagon criticism that it would mean a loss of control.

The bill also gives a 2.6 percent pay increase to troops and military employees, more than the 1.6 percent raise sought by the president.

The panel refused to approve funds to keep the Stealth B-2 bomber alive but did allot \$125 million to study the need for bomber aircraft. (AFP)

Mrs. Bush Reveals Her Pro-Choice Views

NEW YORK — The former first lady, Barbara Bush, has said publicly for the first time that she is pro-choice on the question of abortion rights.

In an interview to be broadcast on an ABC news program Sept. 9, Mrs. Bush said that while she refrained from discussing her views when her husband was vice president and president, she discloses her pro-choice view in her forthcoming book.

She said the subject of abortion had followed the couple through their political life.

She also said that despite some reports, the former president had not changed his views on abortion during his political career.

"He never was pro-choice," she said. "He was always anti-abortion. For him, it's killing. I don't feel I can be judgmental with others." (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

In a taped interview never before seen, Richard Nixon recalls the trauma surrounding his resignation over the Watergate scandal. The film, shown this week at the Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, California, records him saying that as the helicopter took off from the White House that last day to take him and his wife, Pat, to Air Force One, "I heard Mrs. Nixon, sitting next to me, speaking to no one in particular, say: 'It's so sad. It's so sad.'"

(WP)

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On September 6th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

The Shipping Industry

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Possible alliance among four of the world's largest shipping companies.
- An analysis of technological advances.
- Effects of GATT on the shipping industry.
- Focus on the luxury cruise market.
- Financing — the development of off-shore shipping funds.

Reprints of this section will be distributed at the Shipbuilding, Machinery & Marine Technology Exhibition and Conference in Hamburg from September 27-October 1.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahder in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 83 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Herald International Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Outdated Cuba Policy

American officials joined in the deserved condemnation when 32 Cubans trying to escape their homeland drowned on July 13 after their ancient tugboat was bashed by a Cuban patrol boat. In Havana, this was followed by the hijacking of three ferries by other Cubans trying to flee, and by sporadic riots in which demonstrators shouted "Down with Fidel!" Last weekend a furious Fidel Castro tried to reverse course, declaring that he would stop putting obstacles "in the way of people who want to leave the country."

It was easy to inveigh against Mr. Castro's restrictive immigration policy as long as he conveniently kept his unhappy citizens at home. Now he may be calling Washington's bluff, although at this point his intentions are far from clear. His words prompted an instant denunciation by the State Department spokesman, who called them a "ploy," a "cynical move" and "a replay of the Mariel boatlift."

In 1980, Mr. Castro encouraged an exodus from Mariel harbor that dumped 125,000 Cuban refugees, including murderers and rapists, on Florida. Since then, "Mariel" has been shorthand for the spurious use of desperate people as political pawns. Mariel did Cuba no good, created a judicial and penal nightmare in the United States when some Mariel refugees were held in federal jails, and set back by a decade hopes for more civil relations between Havana and Washington.

The United States is trapped in a self-made dilemma. Having demonized Mr. Castro for refusing to let Cubans emigrate, it now hopes he is only bluffing about opening the gates and causing another unmanageable tidal wave of immigrants.

Successful presidents, beginning with Dwight Eisenhower, have imposed puni-

tive economic sanctions against Cuba. But with the end of the Cold War, Mr. Castro ceased to be a threat to U.S. security. The Soviet collapse exposed the folly of Cuba's lopsided dependence on sweetheart barter deals with the Communist bloc. Cuba's economy has crumbled. Yet the U.S. response to these new circumstances was the enactment in 1992, with candidate Bill Clinton's blessing, of stiffer trade sanctions, which even ban trade with Cuba by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies. These sanctions, the so-called Cuban Democracy Act, have indeed made life more wretched for ordinary Cubans, who now have economic as well as political reasons for fleeing their repressive poorhouse.

And each Cuban who makes it to Florida automatically qualifies for permanent residence under special Cold War legislation — a status denied Haitian refugees who also suffer from tyranny and poverty. Even hard-line anti-Castro Cuban exiles, who clamored for the Cuban Democracy Act, now plead with their poor cousins back home to remain calm and stay put, rather than risk an angry political backlash in Florida.

America's Cuba policy has been frozen in the past, kept there by presidents pandering to the most fanatical faction of the exile community in Florida. The humane and sensible way for the United States to avert a new Mariel is to ease sanctions, lift un-American curbs on travel to Cuba and permit more Cubans to immigrate legally, in return for a measure of political liberalization for the islanders. If a deal along these lines were offered to Fidel Castro, and if he scorned it, he would run the risk of opposition more serious than sporadic riots.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Democratic Palliative

The Clinton administration has been having more than its share of political problems, not the least of them being Whitewater, the president's drop in the polls and the resulting fact that many Democratic candidates are wary of Bill Clinton's political embrace. And so on Tuesday, in a move apparently orchestrated by the White House, came a solution: bring in Tony Coelho, a skilled tactician who resigned from Congress a few years back under an ethical cloud, as a special adviser. David Wilhelm, the national chairman, thereupon decided he was tired of challenges to his leadership and announced that he was leaving in November.

The Democrats haven't done so well since Mr. Wilhelm took the helm at the Democratic National Committee. They lost last year's governors' races in New Jersey and Virginia, they lost the mayoralties in New York and Los Angeles, they got humiliated in a special Senate election in Texas. But while Mr. Wilhelm had his problems, he was not the prime mover behind the administration's political and policy decisions, which affect the political atmosphere far more than a party chairman does. There was once a time when a party chairman hired technicians to help out on the nitty-gritty of politics. But in Mr. Wilhelm's case it was the technicians, the political consultants, who had the upper hand. He seemed destined to be the person who had to accept responsibility for the gambits that failed — such

as a recent spate of television ads on health care that annoyed key Democratic senators — while watching others take credit for the moves that succeeded. Mr. Wilhelm decided he had had enough.

Mr. Coelho's ascendancy raises other questions. He is seen by Republicans as well as Democrats as a gifted politician. He is well-liked, and many of his former aides and colleagues now sit in the Clinton White House. But he resigned from the House in 1989 amid reports that he had profited from his political connections by purchasing \$100,000 in junk bonds through Michael Milken and the firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert on money borrowed through a Democratic fund-raiser. Mr. Coelho was a master of 1980s-style big money fund-raising, the sort of thing Mr. Clinton has said he wanted to clean up. The Justice Department closed its probe of Mr. Coelho without taking action, and the White House has clearly calculated that his skills outweigh whatever criticism his past may bring onto an administration already fighting off the problems of Whitewater and the investigation of Agriculture Secretary Michael Espy.

The White House needs order in its operations, as Chief of Staff Leon Panetta has acknowledged. But no one in the White House should assume that a new party chairman will solve its problems with the electorate. That is and always was Mr. Clinton's job, not Mr. Wilhelm's.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Yes, It's Only Hair

Like all high school seniors accepted by the colleges that head their lists, Shannon Faulkner surely celebrated on the day the happy letter arrived from the Citadel, a 151-year-old South Carolina military college. The festivities were premature. When the Citadel found out that the exemplary student it had admitted to its all-male halls was Ms. and not Mr. Faulkner, it rescinded her acceptance.

She sued, reasoning correctly that since the school had state funding, it had no right to discriminate against her as a female. In January, a federal court allowed Shannon Faulkner to begin classes as a day student. On July 22, a federal district judge, C. Weston Houck, ruled that she be given a full place in the corps of cadets. On Aug. 15, she is scheduled to report to the campus and thus become the Citadel's first female cadet.

Then came the hair thing. Shaving a cadet's head in the name of group identity is de rigeur on entrance to the Citadel. Asked several weeks ago about the possibility of suffering that humiliation, Ms. Faulkner shrugged and said, "It's only hair." True, she probably won't look her best bald — but neither, it is safe to say, will the other first-year students. Certainly Judge Houck, who is concerned about other aspects of Shannon Faulkner's life on a 2,000-man campus, is not concerned about the hair

thing. "The Citadel," he ruled, "is perfectly at liberty to treat the hair on her head in the same way it treats the hair of every other cadet."

The judge is right. Shaving Ms. Faulkner's head is not, in these circumstances, a gender-specific humiliation — and anyone who would make it so is buying into some thoroughly retrograde notions about sexuality and stigmatization. Listen, for instance, to what Sandra Lynn Beber, a lawyer for the Justice Department, said in asking Judge Houck to reconsider his ruling. "Under the guise of gender-neutral grooming policies, defendants would implement rules which identify a woman." Her hair is part of Shannon Faulkner's identity as a woman? In saying so, Ms. Beber is echoing the sentiments of those French who, 50 years ago, "punished" females who had been too friendly with the enemy by robbing them of their "crowning glory."

Shannon Faulkner knows what a woman is. A woman is somebody who had to fight very hard to get into the publicly funded college of her choice — not because she was not up to its academic standards but because it did not want her kind, the female kind, around. Furthermore, she was right the first time — when she said "It's only hair."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Sweatshops for Children Are Unfair All Around

By Jack Sheinkman

NEW YORK — Summer is a time when children in the Western democracies look for jobs to earn some extra money before returning to school. But what about the 100 to 200 million children worldwide who work summer and winter, with no opportunities at all for schooling? According to the organization Child-Rights Worldwide, this number will reach 400 million by the year 2000.

Yet the U.S. Congress may soon agree to put the U.S. signature to a worldwide trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, that locks this outrageous situation into place. While American children are in summer school or at camp, children as young as 3 and 4 are weaving carpets in Pakistan. The International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation has documented appalling conditions worldwide.

In Karan, Pakistan, 5-year-old Shakeel works with 300 other children from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. for less than 20 cents a day. A sign in his workplace says that any child caught sleeping will be fined \$60. If

any of these children cry, they are beaten or forced to spend five days chained to the loom.

Some children in India brand like cattle by their employers. Last year in New Delhi, an 11-year-old working in a weaving factory had paraffin poured over his head and was set afire by his boss as a punishment.

When the Clinton administration signed the North American Free Trade Agreement last year, it declared that workers' rights and environmental standards were as vital to a trade pact as narrow commercial concerns. Led by Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, administration officials advocated that protections for these rights be included in the GATT accord. Faced with opposition from countries whose competitive advantage derives from a low-wage labor pool, Washington did not prevail.

As soon as next week, Congress, working with the administration, could agree on a final version of legislation to carry out the accord. Congress then has 90 days to vote on the bill,

with no option to make any changes — what is known as the fast-track procedure.

By racing to carry out the accord without toughening its labor standards, Congress and the administration are putting millions of U.S. jobs at risk by linking the American economy to those of countries that lag dramatically behind America in wages and work standards.

Supporting the agreement in its current form means supporting the multinational corporations that roam the globe in search of ever lower labor costs and do not want to give up their right to rob children and young adults of their youth.

Thus, setting humanitarian work standards, as recognized by the International Labor Organization, is not only the ethical thing to do, it also makes economic sense. GATT should be revised to guarantee rights for children and parents just as lawmakers seek to protect copyrights, patents and other rights in the expanded global economy. If the current accord is ap-

proved by the United States and other member nations, there is a way it can be strengthened. After it goes into effect, GATT will put into place a World Trade Organization to oversee the new trade rules. This body should include mechanisms to enforce internationally recognized workers' rights, including outlawing child labor, and set environmental standards.

In an era when foreign policy is increasingly intertwined with economic interests, the United States should use its considerable influence to protect American living standards while improving the lot of workers abroad.

The writer is president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



By PETER GRAFF. Cartoonists: A. Wilson/Syndicate

These Presidential Shenanigans Are Giving Justice a Bad Name

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If the opening Whitewater hearings proved anything, it is the abiding and sometimes intrusive interest that the Clinton White House takes in the administration of justice.

Early last year, the Clintons ordered Attorney General Janet Reno to take the unprecedented step of firing all U.S. attorneys across the country and replacing them with deserving Democrats.

We wondered then if the primary purpose of that partisan purge was pure patronage or to delay the indictment of Representative Dan Rostenkowski by Republican Jay Stephens in Washington. Now we can logically surmise that the reason was to provide cover for the quick installation of Bill Clinton's campaign worker and law student, Paula Casey, as U.S. attorney in Little Rock to abort a potentially dangerous investigation into a fraudulent loan that benefited the Clintons.

Ms. Casey apparently tried to

and may be in trouble. At a recent appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Ms. Reno was asked by Arlen Specter, a former prosecutor who takes his oversight responsibility seriously, "Would you continue a U.S. attorney operating actively if that U.S. attorney were the subject of a criminal investigation?" Her answer was an evasive "That depends..."

Senator Specter said Robert Fiske (frequently described in this space as "the non-independent counsel") and rightly replaced by the court) had confirmed that an investigation was under way "for obstruction of justice."

Clinton appointee Casey refused to reduce charges against, or grant immunity to, the Small Business Administration's David Hale, when given such an incentive by Mr. Fiske. Mr. Hale accused the Clintons of pressuring him to make a fraudulent \$300,000 loan, part of which helped prop up their

Whitewater investment. How any Clinton-appointed prosecutor under threat of prosecution for abusing his power by rejecting criminal accusations for political reasons can be continued by Clinton Justice to determine prosecutions boggles the mind, but is part of the pattern of keeping friendly faces in troublesome places.

Judiciary Senators Joseph Biden, Orrin Hatch and Specter, along with House Judiciary's Jack Brooks, are unaware of a Clinton plan to rewire the Criminal Division. Its purpose: partly to transfer power from Justice professionals to the all-Democratic U.S. attorneys, and mainly to repackage current operations to make it appear that the Clintons are tough on crime.

Jo Ann Harris, a respectable New York prosecutor, is the Criminal Division chief. (She, along with Bernard Nussbaum, recommended the hiring of the gentle

Mr. Fiske, her former boss, after a tougher choice demanded assurance that White House counsel would not assert attorney-client privilege.) To the dismay of Justice professionals, her division is about to present itself as the nation's defender against violent crime.

For this public relations purpose, the division is to be retooled. Violent Crime is to be split off from Terrorism and set up as a high-visibility unit under Mary McInerney's first foray into public life will be to dramatize crackdowns on violence at abortion clinics, which have a powerful appeal to a Clinton constituency.

The bureaucracy's homeless Terrorism would then be left to the laze of the comings of Internal Security in a scarcely salable National Security section. Because the name of the General Litigation section puts reporters to sleep, it will be abolished, its tasks and personnel sprinkled around. Money Laundering, no longer sexy, will be divided up between

Asset Forfeiture and Narcotics. The reason for today's inside baseball is to show how the inclination to jazz up and jiggle justice is a Clinton trait. Naming Day on Ninth Street by patriarchal management may be merely silly, but keeping control of self-investigation is dead wrong.

Hence the hurried appointment of Ms. Casey in Little Rock; the presidential fury at the refusal of crony Roger Altman, where he could monitor inquiry into bank fraud in Little Rock; George Stephanopoulos's mawkish but resolutely unremorseful "find a way to get rid of him" about Banquo's ghost, Jay Stephens; and the Nussbaum-Harris selection of friendly Fiske, now corrected by the courts, to Clintonize horror.

In this week's eye-popping analysis by Michael Duffy, Time magazine calls this a "Culture of Deception." It is giving Justice a bad name.

The New York Times

In Germany, Such an Artificial Memorial Is Hardly Necessary

By Michael Wolfsohn

FRANKFURT — Insulating the past in swaddling layers of artificiality is the newest trend in commemorating events in German history. Those responsible are not predominantly the unscrupulous partisans of the bygone, nor the opponents of any form of remembrance, but rather the politically correct Good Germans. The controversy surrounding the Memorial for the Murdered Jews of Europe is a case in point.

This memorial is to be erected in the center of Berlin on the site of Hitler's command bunker, in close proximity to the area in which the most important of the new German government buildings will be located. The opening of the memorial is planned for early 1996.

Historical centers and memori-

als may be necessary in Israel, the United States and other countries where the Holocaust did not take place and where there is thus no particular, logical place to commemorate the millions of murdered Jews. In Germany, such commemoration ought to take place at the historical sites where the crimes were committed (and, of course, at the sites of the liquidation camps in Eastern Europe, Auschwitz in particular). These are places where the horrors of the Nazi era become visible and palpable, places where the visitor must confront the past with heart and mind. The realities of the historical sites demolish the "arguments" of those who seek to

deny or diminish the Nazi crimes. In contrast, Holocaust memorials in Germany and for Germans can only be artificial. Because they are necessarily art, they add an unnecessary layer of insulation, thus isolating the past rather than making it more accessible.

A central memorial in the German capital, we are told, is of inestimable value in connection with official visits from abroad. State guests will be able to lay a commemorative wreath at the memorial and can, within minutes, take up or resume their official business in the nearby government ministries. How superficial! Historical remembrance becomes just another entry

on the daily schedule, to be absorbed with logistical efficiency and as little loss of time as possible. First a quick wreath-laying ceremony and then off to the "battle of the buffet." The notion is not only tasteless, it is also cynical, even if the cynicism is unintended.

The events of the past are best confronted at the historical sites. Many of them are within easy reach of Berlin: Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg, for example. What is more, the sites of the worst crimes (Auschwitz and others in Poland) are much closer to the new-old capital of Berlin than they are to Bonn. Up to now, state guests from Israel have generally laid a commemorative wreath at Bergen-Belsen and were then flown by helicopter to Bonn. Will it not be possible in the future to fly from Bergen-Belsen (or Auschwitz) to Berlin?

Many politically correct Germans automatically apply the strategy of insulation not only to the remembrance of the crimes of the Nazi past but also in dealing with the neo-Nazis of the present. Those who indiscriminately label anything on the opposing side as "right-wing," "Nazi," or "anti-Semitic" not only overuse, abuse and trivialize historical terms. The unintended effect is to help insulate — rather than isolate — the real Nazis and anti-Semites.

Insulating the past is by no means limited to the murder of millions of Jews. It would seem that the Germans are able to face the memory of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall only when these are presented in small, easily digestible portions, for it is only in house-painter bits and pieces that they have been allowed to remain standing. Of course the barriers had to be removed, but with such Germanic

thoroughness, as to make it appear that neither had ever existed? With near total disappearance of the Berlin Wall, the memory of the sufferings it caused is thus packed in historical insulation.

On the other hand, numerous memorials to the heroes of communism remain. Long after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Lenin greeted us from his monument in East Berlin, and a larger-than-life Karl Marx still glares down at visitors to Chemnitz and other cities. Is this the way to commemorate the suffering caused by the German Communist state? These colossal (and artistically worthless) glorifications of the Communist fathers wrap their crimes in historical insulation and render them harmless. As Shakespeare has Polonius put it in Hamlet: "Though this be madness, yet there be method in't."

The decision to build the central memorial in Berlin has already been made, but let no one claim later that the consequence of insulating the past could not have been foreseen.

The writer, a native of Israel, is professor of modern history at the University of the German Armed Forces in Munich and author of "Eternal Guilt? Forty Years of German-Jewish-Israeli Relations." He contributed this comment, adapted from a longer article in the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, to the International Herald Tribune.

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The Lively Europe of Musing Minds

By Flora Lewis

BINI CALAF, Minorca, Spain — Despite all the irritated complaints about Brussels and the Maastricht treaty, and the renewed exaltation of the nation and national identities, there is such a thing as a European. Cees Nootboom is one of them, a man profoundly imbued with the continent's cultural texture and densely interwoven history.

He is a Dutchman by passport and upbringing. But he is truly a modern-day European by experience and mentality, a person whose sense of life is stamped and shaped in the intricate, special way that is clearly European. No doubt this is part of the reason, as well as the crystalline, shimmering quality of his books, why he won the 1993 European Literary Prize.

Mr. Nootboom happens to summer on this bleached Spanish island, so I picked up his latest novel, a slim little volume that he intriguingly, even mischievously, called "The Following Story." The title is also the last line of the tale, a way of saying that the questions, yearnings and doubts that make up the drama of human delight and distress go on forever. They are never resolved. Any ending is also another beginning.

His characters here are teachers, a classical scholar, a poet who is also the sports coach married to the biology teacher, and a noble student who helps tangle the knots of passion which bedevil them. They eat, and make love, and quarrel and travel, but there is no way to make a video or a comic strip about their feelings or how their minds work.

The rich flavor comes from slow, subtle simmering, no fast food or hot peppers in this ap-

proach to the permanent human dilemmas. Yet they are the same enduring, universal dilemmas that provoke fanaticism in some places, various religious fundamentalisms, cold rationalism and hard science, myth and poetry.

Mr. Nootboom considers the paradox of time. It is unseizable, beyond grasp, not just fleeting but forever leaping wildly back and forth in our awareness with its sly tricks. And yet it is absolutely constant. No matter what time it is, it is always now.

That bothers his hero, the clumsy, dreamy classicist whom the students have mockingly nicknamed Socrates. The beautiful girl student is disturbed at his poignant, ardent retelling of the story of Socrates' death. She accuses him of hypocrisy, of deliberate misleading. She says, vehemently, "You don't believe it yourself, about the immortality of the soul."

"No."

"Then why do you tell the story as if you did?"

He replies, "The point is that we are capable of thinking about immortality. That is what sets us apart."

And later, on a voyage up the Amazon, a shipmate is musing about the view. "There's something cyclical about it, something of eternal recurrence. Not that you believe in that sort of thing, or do you?"

The hero replies, "Only in the case of animals." (The reader is told that he was "just making conversation.")

"Why?"

"Because they always return as themselves. You wouldn't know the difference between a

pigeon from 1253 and a present-day pigeon. They're the same pigeons. Either they are immortal, or they keep coming back."

Without being so awkwardly explicit, Mr. Nootboom reminds us that science, myth and religion, which seem locked in total conflict, which we are prepared to fight and die about, all stem from the same source. They represent our attempts to explain and understand the world we live in, and to find a way to influence it through prayer or knowledge of nature, to make it respond to our needs and fears.

The author introduces a Chinese professor, a man chased away from his homeland by the Cultural Revolution but not from his culture. The Chinese and the Dutch classicist trade legends and poetic traditions. They are quite different and yet they address the same questions, the rise and setting of the sun, the stars in the sky, the personality of the seasons, the relation of life and death.

What emerges is not a synthesis but a consolation, and the wisdom of tolerance. Some old arguments are not to be settled — about body and soul, destiny and divinity. It is not a matter of doubt versus faith, fact versus creed. It is about the need to entertain both, to accept that science and poetry cannot exclude each other given the human condition, and that there is no need to despair, because each offers those hopes which the other tends to deny.

This is not an exclusively European attitude, but it is quintessentially European. Quite apart from armies and banks and technology, it is a European strength and assurance of lively survival.

© Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Attack by Japan

SHANGHAI — A Japanese attack was made Friday night [Aug. 10] upon the Fort Arthur naval station of the Pei Yang squadron. The bombardment lasted some time, but eventually the Japanese retired. No details are given of the losses on either side. It is reported that 12,000 Japanese troops have landed at Fusan, and another body of 8,000 men at Yuensan. Both these forces are now converging upon Seoul, with the object of meeting the Chinese force advancing from the north.

1919: Beads and a Smile

PARIS — Evening dresses that are being shown at the autumn fashion displays are as scant as bathing suits. They can best be described by the proverbial string of beads and a smile. In this case, as the beads depend upon a string

that is not particularly durable, it would not be safe to leave off the smile. The foundation skirts for these evening dresses barely reach the knee, but the overskirt is longer. The very short effect, however, is maintained, for the overskirt is transparent.

1944: Russian Advances

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The Red Army yesterday [Aug. 11] drove fifteen and one-half miles through the German lines in southern Estonia in a renewed offensive aimed at destroying a force of possibly 300,000 trapped Nazi Baltic troops, while other powerful Soviet units hurled back the enemy on a 100-mile front northeast of Warsaw in a great wheeling movement that swept to within fifteen miles of German East Prussia. Both sides were fighting in exhausting summer temperatures.

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OPINION

Immigrants Can Fit In Too Well

By George F. Will

SAN DIEGO — Here, hard by Mexico, and with the surf's concussions rhythmically reminding natives of the ocean across which Asian immigrants flow come as Europeans once did across the Atlantic, the debate about immigration rages. It is sitting up with misunderstandings, according to Wayne Cornelius, director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego.

He believes that one of today's problems may be too much rather than too little "assimilation." Certainly the nightmare of many immigrant parents is that their children are becoming too much like the native populations they are closest to.

The alleged failure of, or resistance to, assimilation is the basis of the cultural, as distinct from the economic, criticism of current immigration. But, Mr. Cornelius asks, suppose today's immigrants were importing a dangerous culture value — say, advocacy of authoritarian government.

Or, more pointedly, he says: Suppose native-born Americans today had the 1960 rate of illegitimate births, and immigrants were importing the soaring illegitimacy rates that native-born Americans now have (68 percent for African-Americans, 30 percent for society as a whole). Then the cultural critique of immigration would be understandable.

But one problem concerning today's immigration, says Mr. Cornelius, "is with domestic minorities," a conclusion supported by other research on the other side of the continent, among Haitian and other immigrants in Miami.

His essay "Should Immigrants Assimilate?" published in *The Public Interest*, Alejandro Portes of Johns Hopkins University and Min Zhou of Louisiana State University note that children of nonwhite immigrants usually live at close quarters with inner-city minority youths who have an "adversarial stance" toward the white mainstream culture. And "joining those native circles to which they do have access may prove a ticket to permanent subordination and disadvantage."

Mr. Cornelius concurs. "Pick your indicator," he says. School drop-out rates? Involvement in gangs? Indicators are apt to become worse as "assimilation" of young inner-city immigrants becomes "better."

Mr. Cornelius says America's aversion to immigration rises as the "first generation effect" wanes among immigrants. That effect is the shaping of young people by conservative families with faith in education and the work ethic. Indeed, immigrant par-

ents in cities are terrified of what their children are apt to learn at school — sex, drugs, petty crime.

The idea that millions of immigrant parents are resisting assimilation is, Mr. Cornelius says, a myth. "Cultural maintenance" of the immigrants' old identity is more apt to be a goal of Anglo intellectuals than of immigrants. "Lack of English," says Mr. Cornelius, "is the single most important factor working against improvement of immigrants' economic condition — and they know it."

Immigrant parents who remain monolingual do so primarily for two reasons. Working down to dusk, they are too exhausted to attend "ESL" (English as a second language) classes. And there is an acute shortage of such classes.

The rising aversion to immigration masks Americans' ambivalence about immigration, ambivalence rooted in economic rather than cultural calculations. There always will be, Mr. Cornelius says, jobs that "Americans do not raise their kids to do." It is, to say no more, rare to see an Anglo working in a car wash. Chances are, a non-Anglo will serve you in a Southern California restaurant.

There are similar realities in other industrial nations. Japan's 300,000 illegal immigrants are less than 0.5 percent of the work force but are indispensable to the economy because Japanese parents, even more than American parents, do not want their children performing some work that society wants performed. In Spain, child care is done largely by Dominicans and Peruvians.

As America's population ages, the shortage of entry-level workers, especially for small and medium-sized businesses, will deepen America's ambivalence about immigration. But Mr. Cornelius argues that if by "effective control" of immigration we mean equilibrium between the supply of immigrants and the demand for their labor, we may have that now.

There may be places (Los Angeles, for instance) and sectors (agriculture) where equilibrium does not exist, but nationally there is no large pool of unemployed immigrant labor. Americans, says Mr. Cornelius, would prefer that immigrants do their jobs and then disappear at the end of the day. But they won't, and Americans won't do without the work that the immigrants do. So Americans, conflicted and with slightly guilty consciences about immigration, will, he says, continue to be wrong — sometimes willfully — about facts and their inferences from them.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Baseball's Real Problem Is Loss of Panache

By Nicholas Dawidoff

BOSTON — Barring a miracle, major league baseball players will lay down their bats this Friday and strike for the fifth time in 23 years. Beyond the obvious misfortune of interrupting a season rife with lively pennant races and truncating some astonishing home run totals compiled by supple young sluggers like Frank Thomas, Matt Williams and Ken Griffey Jr., the specter of this impending strike makes clear what has been true for

MEANWHILE

quite some time. The national pastime is making itself passe.

For months now baseball fans have endured screeds and counter-screeds from Richard Ravitch (speaking for the owners) and Donald Fehr (the players' mouthpiece). We can hardly sympathize with baseball's owners. Byzantine barons who are so eloquent in describing their impending financial ruin and then so aloof concerning the particulars of their bookkeeping. Yet the players have displayed an equally grubby veracity.

The average major league salary is \$1.2 million, while the lowest scif in the game earns \$109,000 — a sum that most Americans would consider a spectacular annual income. Yes, the owners probably do treat the players like chattel, but to hear millionaires pleading poverty is a bit much.

he was a terrific spy for the government during World War II.

Like Mr. Berg, the Dodgers of the 1950s, the Brooklyn boys of summer, cultivated an affectionate press. And since journalists are the fans' eyes into the dugout, players like Carl Erskine and Roy Campanella were adored by Americans in return.

As the owners and players must realize, fans don't follow baseball because of any great fascination with collective bargaining agreements or pension fund payments. This is real-world stuff, dull and vaguely unsettling. We watch baseball for the mixture of stunning athleticism and compelling personality that takes us away from our bankbooks and time cards.

So while it is indecorous for players and owners to be engaging in a spat over spoils which, after all, come from our more slender wallets, it is also unwise, because it diverts the game from its strength — fielding attractive personalities to whom we can become attached.

Today, baseball has little truck with characters.

Players stride into the clubhouse — which many of them refer to as their "office" — carrying briefcases holding the telephone numbers of their diamond brokers. They regard the media with undisguised contempt, and baseball's dirty little secret is that the baseball press corps mostly loathes them for it and leaps at the opportunity to portray the players as puerile, sullen reprobates.

A player like Vince Coleman does not help matters by complementing his less than incendiary batting average with a sudden urge to toss a firecracker at young fans in a stadium parking lot, as he did last year.

Baseball players, who amass their fortunes on the strength of stiff ticket prices, also routinely ignore letters from children requesting autographs. The players receive \$7 or more per signature in formal signing sessions.

If you don't think young baseball fans are becoming disaffected from the increasingly bland and opportunistic culture of baseball, have a word with my 10-year-old friend Ray Tintoni. If you ask Ray which baseball cards he and his friends collect these days, he'll say: "Nobody collects baseball cards anymore. We collect basketball cards."

There's the rub. While baseball's players and owners feud in front of the bank vault, another sport has

figured out how to conduct itself as a modern business while retaining the charm that baseball once had.

Foundering not so long ago, professional basketball has been infused with charisma. Men like Muggsy Bogues, Charles Barkley and Shaquille O'Neal command salaries comparable to baseball players', but nobody thinks of them merely in terms of what they earn. Instead, Mr. Bogues is a brave whippet among giants, Mr. Barkley an abrasive yet somehow appealing rascal and Mr. O'Neal a slam-dunking savant. And basketball players seem accessible in a way that baseball players do not. They have mostly congenial relations with the press, and happily speak the league mantra "I love this game" in television promotional spots.

Consequently, not only is basketball wildly popular at the moment, the players are much in demand for major endorsement contracts, while Madison Avenue is largely indifferent to baseball.

Advertisers must presume that nobody wants to hear from baseball players. How else to explain why a player like the Red Sox pitcher Roger Clemens, one of the best ever to play in his position, is not helping us choose our sneakers and soft drinks? Instead of being a spokesman for his sport, he is strident and aloof off the field.

The impression that ballplayers are out mostly for themselves is reinforced when a player like the Braves' first baseman Fred McGriff, who hit a pivotal home run in July's All-Star Game, responds this way to a question about how he would have felt if the game had been canceled by a strike: "It turned out good for me."

Baseball has lost its vision and so it is losing us. A lifelong baseball fan, I now find myself hastening to Madison Square Garden to watch the Knicks, and shunning Yankee and Shea Stadiums.

To resurrect baseball, the players and the owners need to resolve their differences quickly and quietly. Then they should attend to the business of winning back their alienated audience by turning on the charm. It doesn't take the brains of Moe Berg — or even Babe Ruth — to see that a game without personality will soon be a game without fans.

The writer is author of *"The Catcher Was a Spy: The Mysterious Life of Moe Berg."* He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Population Threat

Population revisionists who say that demographic growth is "not the overwhelming affliction for developing countries that some may have claimed" (*"Where Development and Population Meet," Opinion, Aug. 6*) have hardly broken new ground. How do they really differ from the Soviet bloc and certain developing countries which 20 years ago maintained that "development is the best contraceptive"? Are they all that distant in their so-called new thinking from the Reagan-Bush era theorists who held that population growth was a neutral factor in development?

Meanwhile, our human numbers soar by nearly 100 million per year, and 95 percent of that growth occurs in the poorest countries in the world. Can the world really double the food production achieved from the beginning of agricultural history until today within the next 35-40 years to accommodate the doubling of its human population projected within that time frame? The revisionists may think so, but Nobel

Peace laureate Norman Borlaug, the father of the Green Revolution, has very grave doubts.

If the next billion people join us in 10 years, as expected, all development gains may be severely eroded, if not canceled altogether. We need to battle development obstacles simultaneously, but never at the expense of bringing population into balance with the environment and resource base of this planet.

WERNER FORNOS,
President,
The Population Institute,
Washington.

Standing Up in the Store

Concerning A. M. Rosenthal's article "America Subsidizes China's Army" (*Opinion, Aug. 6*), why depend on the decision of President Bill Clinton or any other politician regarding China? If people are opposed to human rights abuses, let them boycott Chinese products. It's as easy as checking the "Made in China" label.

BILL BELOW,
Paris.

BOOKS

DAISY BATES IN THE DESERT: One Woman's Life Among the Aborigines
By Julia Blackburn. 240 pages. \$22. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Leslie Brody

THE facts are only scaffolding in Julia Blackburn's hybrid nonfiction book about an Australian writer and traveler, "Daisy Bates in the Desert." Employing unfussy, lyrical language, Blackburn concentrates on the collision of black and white, old and new cultures that underlies Bates's life among the aborigines. Part biography, part autobiography, part novel, the book's technique matches Bates's temperament — composed, deep and daring, weaving between Jane Austen and Calamity Jane. Admitting up front that most of Bates's memoirs were at least embellishments — and more often entirely made up, Blackburn writes, "Daisy Bates was a liar, of that I am sure, but the extent and the exact details of her lies remain a difficult territory for which no good maps have survived."

Born in 1860, Bates claimed to have come from an English aristocratic background. There was the family manor house, the doting father, the meeting with Queen Victoria when she was a little girl. None of it checks out. In reality her Irish-Catholic family was poor. Her mother died when she was young, and her drunken father ran away with another woman. Bates arrived in Australia in 1883 with nothing and proceeded to invent a life.

Australian myths converged when she met and married Edwin Henry Murrant (better known as Breaker Morant). They drifted apart before the marriage was a year old, never divorced, and apparently Bates suppressed it. She married again — a man named Bates — then after five years in England by herself (during which time she dabbled in journalism, occultism and probably prostitution) returned only to leave dull Mr. Bates and her long-neglected son permanently.

At 42, Bates moved into a tent in the desert. She lived there among the aboriginal people of the Australian southern desert until her death at 91.

Revisiting Bates, president of the Revisits & Chateaux hotel association, has just finished "La Tentation de l'Exotisme" by Alain Juppé. "Written before Juppé became France's foreign minister, this is a fascinating insight into this politician who appears cold and distant in the media, but in this book, reveals a much more human character, struggling with the temptation to abandon politics." (John Brunson, *THY*)



curled), Bates stunned her audience by suggesting that whites take responsibility for the chaos they had caused in the lives of the indigenous people of Australia and called for a corridor of land across Australia to be set aside for aborigines only. Her words were largely unheard, or were met with the contempt and misunderstanding symbolic of the poor-savages mentality that polluted the age.

Blackburn takes the reader on a guided tour through the imagination of a complicated, lonely, dramatic, elusive heroine, at odds with her own cul-

ture (excluded from the "best" society by class or gender or money). She abandoned her own son but cared for hundreds of ill and dying people. She provided food to travelers, learned their language, nursed the sick with lime juice and olive oil. Loneliness unbinged her for a while, but she was magnificent resilient against drought, rain and conformity — resigned but never defeated, occasionally amused and often amusing.

"Who are you, Mrs. Bates?" Blackburn writes. "I am Kabbarli, the white skinned grandmother. I am the

Great White Queen of the Never-Never and I have come from the land of the Dead to help my people in their hour of need. I am also a lady from a very good family, you see that immediately of course, hear it in my voice. Several important men have wanted to marry me including a Bishop and an English lord, but my destiny has kept me here."

Bates is fascinating, but so is her biographer — more impressive than museum curator. Blackburn's presentation of her somewhat mythic subject as a thinking, breathing woman includes a collateral ramble through her own past. Sometimes she transfers her dreams and adventures directly to Bates. And why not? Bates wasn't born great or brilliant or holy. She's enthralling because she gets cranky, because she gets old, because as engendered by Blackburn her life is so vivid and full and mysterious. Who can say what she did or didn't experience?

Leslie Brody, a regular book reviewer for *Elle* magazine, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BOTH North-South pairs reached four spades and in one case, as shown, the contract was doubled. This contract appears to have four losers, but in both cases the opening lead was the obvious top heart honor, and this proved to be fatal to the defense.

In four spades doubled, Win Yang Chang of Pennsylvania was South for the Jedi. Woolsey, West for the Terminators, shifted to a club — too late. South played low from the dummy and captured the jack with the ace. He then proceeded to strip the hearts from his hand, using two trump entries to his hand in the process. Finally, he led the club queen

from the dummy and East was enfolded. He had to choose between giving a ruff and snuff or permitting dummy's diamond king to score.

In the replay, Rob Gordon was South for the Terminators. He received a trump shift, and achieved the same result by snuffing hearts and throwing East in with a club lead. But as he was not doubled, the Jedi gained 5 imps.

Two unhappy West players discovered in the post-mortem that they could have beaten the game by avoiding the routine heart lead, preserving a crucial entry, and instead leading a minor suit. A club lead, certainly unlikely, gives South no chance. After the diamond queen lead,

covered by the king and ace, East can lead a heart and West can shift to clubs effectively.

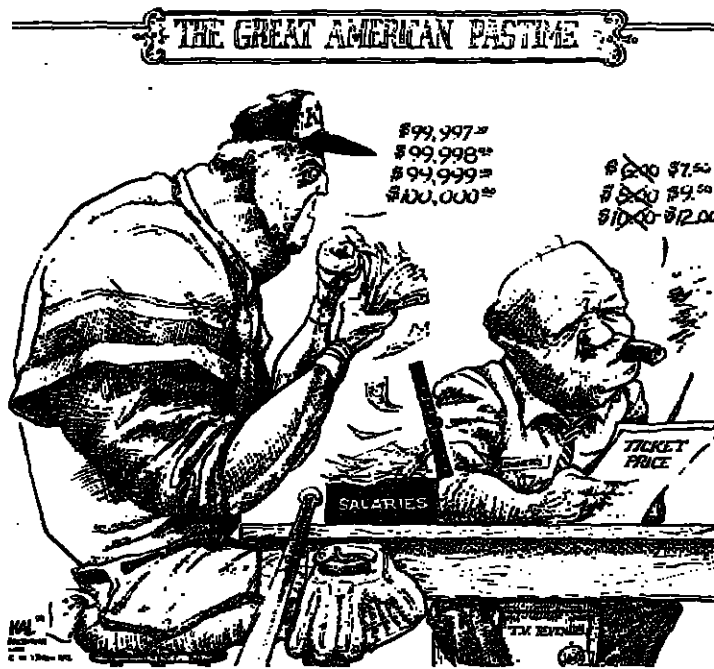
NORTH			
♠ A 10 7 3 2	♥ 4	♦ 10 8 4	♣ 3
WEST			
♠ K 7 2	♥ Q J 7	♦ 9 8 6 2	♣ 10
EAST			
♠ Q 8 3	♥ A 5 2	♦ K J 7 5	♣ 10
SOUTH (D)			
♠ K Q 8 4	♥ J 10 8 3	♦ 5	♣ A 10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠.
West: Pass.
East: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥.
West led the heart ace.

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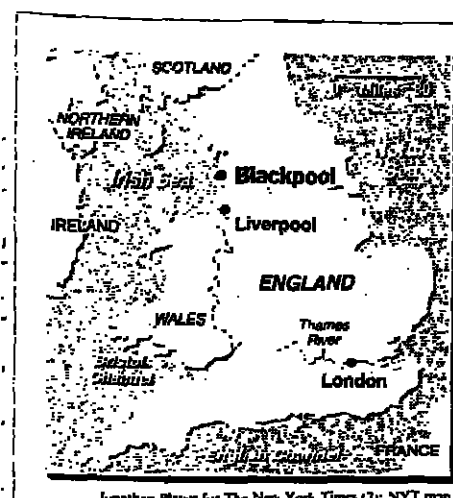


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The resort draws hordes of visitors, mostly for fish 'n' chips, bingo and roller coasters; the sea and sand are incidental.



Blackpool: Tacky but Wonderful

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

BLACKPOOL, England — Even by the dreary standards of so many British beach resorts, Blackpool is in a league of its own. It hunches along the cold gray surf of the Irish Sea about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Liverpool. The European Union says the water is too dirty for swimming and at the height of summer, the beaches are sometimes deserted, except for the men in woolly hats who are always there offering rides to children on shaggy donkeys that plod listlessly up and down the sand.

Yet this windswept curve of northern coastline endures as Britain's single most popular resort destination, a giddy tumble of neon, beachfront bed-and-breakfasts and Victorian odds and ends that this year is expected to draw 7 to 8 million vacationers, weekend revelers and conventioners. Jostling among the crowds along the seaside promenade or packed into the turn-of-the-century electric trams that rattle along the beachfront, the basic Blackpool tourist is British and probably from the north of England. There are families with children, pensioners, young adults outside throbbing discos nearly as big as Madison Square Garden. In the autumn, swarms of politicians come to Blackpool, the ritual site of major party conferences.

Never mind the sharp winds and scudding clouds. Blackpool not only claims more vacation beds than all of Portugal and the largest concentration of roller coasters in Europe — 10 — but it has its own place in the history of post-industrial Britain. Blackpool is the world's original blue collar resort, a Victorian era fantasyland founded more than a century ago as a beachside diversion for the millworkers of England's grimy industrial north.

While no one really comes to Blackpool for the historical experience, this town of 145,000 is celebrating its heritage this summer. It is the centenary of the 518-foot, 9-inch (150-meter) Blackpool Tower, a half-sized pastiche of the Eiffel Tower, and Blackpool's most famous landmark.

If many foreign visitors envision England as a kind of giant heritage theme park



of neat hedgerows and stately homes, Blackpool is the perfect antidote. The promenade — how could it be called anything but the Golden Mile? — is a relentless sprawl of fortune-teller booths, shops selling silly hats, nightclubs, game arcades, chip shops, bingo parlors, rides and sideshows, all suffused with the aromas of caramel corn, stale beer, fried fish and, twice a day, the Irish Sea at low tide.

For all of this, Blackpool and its armies of loyal patrons make no apologies. At its tourist center, Blackpool shamelessly describes itself as "a culture-free zone," and only the coldest fish cannot find something amusing during a day trip — three and a half hours from London by train.

At Blackpool, as at most British resorts, the sea is only a scenic backdrop, something for the sun to disappear into at the end of a long summer twilight. Only children and masochists actually use the beaches. The rest play inside the Sandcastle Center, a giant indoor water park overlooking the sea, with heated artificial surf.

Most visitors wander over the water on one of Blackpool's three piers, wonderful Victorian structures lined with benches. Each is a little city in itself, with restaurants, and cavernous indoor theaters where a procession of slightly blue comics, including vaguely familiar stars of television sitcoms, turn out each summer to practice their stuff on the crowds, serving up music hall jokes, ("How's the tongue salad?" "It speaks for itself."), dance numbers and such acts as a cannonball juggler.

Blackpool Tower, where Queen Elizabeth II paid a visit July 22 to celebrate the anniversary of the monument, is now part of a larger beachfront attraction called Tower World. For about \$12, \$6 for chil-

dren under 14, the visitor not only gets to ride the high-speed elevator to the top of the tower but can also sample the amusements inside the seven-story, indoor theme park below. The best part of Tower World is not the circus animals and life-size copies of dinosaurs, but the ballroom, a wonderfully restored bit of Edwardiana where scores of graying couples gather to waltz, samba and twirl to "the mighty Wurlitzer," an organ that magically emerges, on cue, several times a day.

At the south end of the promenade is Pleasure Beach, the amusement park that is the most popular tourist draw. Opened in 1896, the park has four splendid and wonderfully ratty wooden roller coasters — including the twin-track Grand National, opened in 1935 — as well as one of the newest and tallest roller coasters, Big One, closed in July after an accident in which 25 people suffered minor injuries. It is expected to reopen later this month.

ODDLY, it is fall, not summer, that is high season, when the town and the promenade are started up with hundreds of thousands of lights. The illuminations, as they are known, were begun in 1925 as a way to stretch the season. So many cars and tour buses now descend on the Golden Mile, after dusk from Sept. 2 to Nov. 6 this year, that the city has to reroute its regular beachside traffic.

What is most remarkable about Blackpool, in the end, is that people keep coming. Even in the age of high-tech Disney-style resorts and competition from the Mediterranean, Blackpool has endured.

Among most Londoners, Blackpool is regarded, if at all, as a kind of bad joke. But a few years ago, Matthew Parris, once a Conservative Member of Parliament and now a columnist for The Times of London, admitted he had been won over by the sheer energy and fun of the place. Its secret, he wrote, was self-evident.

"Every bar and disco, every amusement arcade, every shopful of fluffy toys and Simpsons dolls, every roller coaster ride and fortune told by Madame Patelengro, depends for its amusement on an unspoken pact between the town and its visitors," he wrote. "We're only here for the laughs."

Sharing the Bounty of Provence

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

SUNSHINE, thyme, lamb, black truffles and wine are the hallmarks of Provencal cooking. Restaurants in this privileged region of France are at their best when they're small, homey, casual affairs, perfectly suited to the bounty and lifestyle of Provence. Here are some recent favorites.

Six years ago, Brigitte Pizzocco and Pierre Rouby were drawn to the tiny hilltop village of Le Beaucet — near the village of Venasque and not far from Carpentras — by its natural, rustic charm. Ever since opening day, their faithful, international list of diners seems to agree. While Pizzocco tends the stove, Rouby sees to the small dining room, a no-frills spot that seats no more than 35 diners at a time.

Pizzocco is a native of nearby Beaumes-de-Venise, where as one of six children she eagerly took the job of family cook at a young age. Her passions are clearly transmitted to the food, for everything that comes from the kitchen sparkles with particular attention to detail. The downside is that service can be painstakingly slow, so don't bother with Auberge du Beaucet if you're the twitchy sort, or in a hurry.

Rather, come with a healthy dose of patience, settle into a small window seat with a view of the lavender and cypress-filled valley below, and enjoy her personalized Provencal fare. On my last visit, daily offerings included a platter of fresh homemade ravioli filled with soft and tangy local goat cheese; a delicate wild mushroom tart rich with forward, woody flavors; a satisfying fricassée of Provencal rabbit, laden with tomatoes and herbs, and tender local lamb roasted with fresh herbs of Provence.

But the varied menu doesn't stop at the borders of Provence: She's just as adept with an earthy blood sausage (*boudin noir*) served with apples and potatoes, or a southwestern duck from the Landes, roasted with a touch of sweet honey.

Dual platters of cheeses — one of the young fresh goat cheese from the village of Le Beaucet, another filled with a mix of

regional French cheese — come as part of the 150-franc (\$27) fixed-price menu, and Rouby will make a face should you decline fromage. The dessert selection is huge, and might include a seasonal *clafoutis* of rhubarb or of red currants, *frangée blanc* served with a coulis of raspberries, or Provencal nougat with an apricot sauce.

For such a modest spot, the wine list is extensive and should provide some real discoveries. Try the always dependable Gigondas — deeply ruby and berry-rich — from Domaine du Cayron at 150 francs for the 1988; or a 1990 Rasteau Côtes-du-Rhône-Villages from the Domaine de la Soumade, priced at just 90 francs.

Marie-France Fel remembers the first "menu" she ever prepared, at the age of 9. The dinner consisted of roast chicken, fried potatoes and chocolate cake, served to her family in the village of Vaison-la-Romaine. You haven't been able to drag her away from the stove since.

Five years ago, she and her sommelier husband, Thierry, took over an already existing restaurant, La Table du Meunier, in the artist-colony village of Fontvieille not far from Arles.

Quickly, they attracted artists, craftsmen and villagers, along with the many international travelers drawn by the sunshine and energy of Provence.

Their simple dining room — decorated in tones of brown, orange and stone — seats only 25 guests, the maximum number a single cook can manage. Yet the energetic 28-year-old cook — who has a diploma from Gaston Lenôtre's school in Paris — is unflappable and heartened by the attention La Table du Meunier receives from the locals.

One regional specialty that's always on the menu — no matter the season — is *crepeau*, a seven-layer omelet, each layer seasoned with a different herb or vegetable. The prepared omelets are layered in a large round vessel, then baked in a bain-marie. Once cooked and cooled, the omelets are served in cake-like wedges, with a fresh tomato coulis. The origins of the colorful dish: Farmers who spent a week each year walking their sheep from the mountains to the valley left home equipped with several variously flavored omelets, providing them a meal for each day of the trek. (I always wonder about the gourmands who might eat two in a single day, mightily dwindling their stash of rations.)

The outgoing Thierry, with his Auvergnat-style handlebar mustache, will guide diners through the menu, suggesting perhaps roast quail with olives, a salmon galette with sorrel sauce, Marie-France's popular fish soup (enhanced with wild thyme and fennel), or a sturdy stew, a *garden de taureau* prepared with bull's meat.

Desserts include simple tarts and cakes, and when it comes to wine, trust Thierry's palate: You won't go wrong with the house Coteaux-d'Aux-en-Provence from the Domaine de Costebonne from nearby Eygalieres, a meaty red rich with the flavor of wild blackberries; or a newly discovered Châteauneuf du Pape, Lou Patocal, available in both red and white.

Auberge du Beaucet, 84210 Le Beaucet; tel: 90.66.10.82. *Closed Sunday dinner and Monday. Credit card: Visa, 150-franc menu.* *La Table du Meunier*, 42 Cours Hyacinthe Bellon, 13990 Fontvieille; tel: 90.54.61.05. *Menu at 95 and 145 francs. In summer, open daily. Off season, closed Tuesday evening and Wednesday. Credit card: Visa. A la carte, 150 francs, including service but not wine.*

HEAR THIS

"Smells good," said 9-year-old Caitlin O'Connor as she reached over to grab a handful of caterpillar crunch, a pan-fried mix of pecans, cumin, cayenne pepper and mealworms. Caitlin was one of about 25 people who attended a bug-eating seminar at the Oregon Ridge Nature center in Maryland. A waxworm, anyone? "Kind of juicy, like a fruit candy with juice in the middle," advised one of the young gourmands.

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The Little Rascals

Directed by Penelope Spheeris. U.S.

"Is that a cowlick, or are you just glad to see me?" Reba McEntire asks Alfalfa (Bug Hall) in "The Little Rascals." Well, a cowlick is all it used to be. But this quaint material has been dragged into the present, picking up an over-produced visual style and the occasional phrase like "bite me" or "boy toy." Along the way, a little innocence is lost, and none of what's gained is worth having. Visual ideas don't get much simpler than those of "The Little Rascals," which once depended on funny, precocious ways while the camera rolled. Now, on the big screen, the precocity becomes exaggerated and the children are aggressively cuter. Most of the wide-eyed

kiddie actors seen here have worked in commercials, which gives "The Little Rascals" a slick, adorable style devoid of spontaneity. If you can, stick around for the much funnier outtakes that accompany the closing credits, with the kids behaving normally and Penelope Spheeris, the director, heard saying things like "Don't look at the camera, sweetie." Spheeris, who once wittily chronicled the decline of Western civilization (in her two rock documentaries by that name) and is now in danger of becoming part of the process, had better luck with "The Beverly Hills Cop." There she could sometimes wink at her material, but "The Little Rascals" does too much winking of its own. Celebrity cameos don't improve matters; Donald Trump is among the funnier

walk-ons in a group including Daryl Hannah, Whoopi Goldberg and Mel Brooks. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert

Directed by Stephan Elliott. Australia.

Terence Stamp's wistful blue eyes, so memorable for their look of martyred innocence in the 1962 screen version of "Billy Budd," will now be remembered in a distinctly different way. Peering out from beneath heavy mascara and bright eye shadow and behind a long, luxurious Veronica Lake hairdo, Stamp cuts a spectacular figure as a sad, donic transsexual named Bernadette, part of a three-queen drag act on a bus tour through the wilds of Australia. Even on his own, marvel-

Scenes from "The Little Rascals" and "The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert."

ously ladylike and loaded with sly, acerbic wisecracks, he's worth the price of admission. And together, the trio of Bernadette, Mitzi (Hugo Weaving) and Felicia (Guy Pearce) is enough to shake the kookaburras right out of the trees. Or to rattle the small-town mentality of the provinces, which is what Stephan Elliott's flamboyantly colorful new film is really about. For all its glitter, this is the sort of film in which everyone becomes happier and nicer by the final reel. Elliott, as both writer and director, readily communicates his characters' outrageous appeal. The sight of three men dressed in spangles and ostrich feathers while on a camping trip, for instance, is a measure of the filmmaker's well-developed sense of spectacle. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Irrational art
5 One of the Huxtables
10 Summer getaway
14 Not on the level
15 Radio-related
16 Altair (language group)
17 Start of a quote by Will Durant
20 Isaac or Howard

DOWN

21 Put into difficulties
22 Old spy grip
24 "On Golden Pond" playwright
26 Quote continued
28 Striver
29 Pricing word
34 Touch a chord
37 Racket
38 End of the quote
39 Crosses
40 In heraldry, projecting small projections in the upper corners
41 Glamour rival
42 Kind of money

ACROSS

43 Easy mark
44 Stumped
46 Advanced
48 Babble
50 Kind of eagle

DOWN

49 Blockhead
51 The blue of baby blues
52 Opposite of gormandises
53 Small poem
54 Show rudeness in traffic
55 Glacial formation
56 Shocks of a sort
57 Spy of a sort
58 Split sec.
59 "Groovy"
60 1967 Monkees song
61 Yaks
62 Drop
63 Reed
64 John Card's "Man"
65 Curtain fabric
66 Esurience
67 Places for displaying wares
68 Constellation name
69 Optimistic
70 They're sometimes split
71 Arithmetic figure

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE OF AUGUST 11

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سكنا من الامم



We pulled up at the highway toll gates and were routed through the mandatory car wash that costs a few extra yuan and is a source of revenue for the local government. Rich Chinese buy special plates to avoid the rough bristles of the antiquated car wash, which tend to scrape off paint.

I went up the creaky wooden staircase to the bedrooms. Inside, the past creeps through your bones: an ink bottle and two wooden ink pens on the desk and cotton

Sherry Buchanan is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

And Andrea Lucchesini's playing, as this year's Chigiana prizewinner, of Chopin nocturnes and Brahms intermezzos, floated eloquently in the night air from the open courtyard of St. Catherine of Siena's shrine.

(31) 332-2266, open daily. To Oct 23: "Monet to Matisse: Landscape Painting in France, 1874 to 1914." Landscape painting in France as a recurrent theme in Impressionism.

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Germans Seize a 2d Shipment of Nuclear Material

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — German authorities have discovered a second sample of weapons-grade nuclear material believed to have been smuggled out of Russia for sale to foreign governments or terrorist groups interested in building atomic bombs, the police said Thursday.

They said they had seized the material, 0.8 grams of highly enriched uranium-235, in Landsbut, Bavaria, in June and arrested five Czech and Slovak men and a German woman as suspects in what they surmise was an attempt to arrange a larger sale of uranium to someone who wanted to build a bomb.

"This could turn into the most serious security threat since the end of the Cold War, and it is getting steadily worse," a high-ranking German official said. "We have not even begun to get it under control, and we won't unless we all — Americans, Europeans and Russians — work at it together."

In May, the German police found one-fifth of an ounce of highly enriched plutonium-239 from Russia in the garage of a German businessman in Tengen, near the Swiss border in southern Germany.

The businessman, Adolf Jaekle, has been under arrest and has told investigators that other samples of uranium and plutonium from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were on the market in Germany and Austria.

But senior German officials say he has not yet led them to any prospective customers interested in buying the plutonium, which is used in nuclear warheads. The authorities say they believe he was negotiating with Iraqi or Iranian contacts on a deal to put one of those countries in the position of being able to build a nuclear weapon.

The uranium in the latest case was seized June 13, the police said, but they announced it only now so they could complete their investigations. The German

woman, a real estate dealer, was arrested in her apartment only on Monday, police said, and was regarded as the ringleader.

There was no apparent connection with the earlier plutonium case, but it was not clear whether the police had any leads to the woman's prospective customers for the uranium. They did not release her name.

"The latest discovery in Landsbut shows that international organized crime — a real atomic mafia — is at work here," said Günther Beckstein, the Bavarian interior minister. German officials fear that former officers of the Soviet KGB secret police are involved in procuring the materials for sale abroad by criminal groups.

Russian officials denied that the plutonium found in Mr. Jaekle's garage came from facilities in their country, but German experts have told the government here that they were certain it did.

Terrorist Unit in Cambodia?

UN-Aided Inquiry Tells of Torture and Killing

By Nate Thayer
Washington Post Service

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia — A Cambodian military network that terrorized political opponents during a United Nations-supervised election campaign last year has continued to operate under the country's new coalition leadership, according to investigations by the government, the United Nations and human rights organizations.

Confidential UN and government documents charge that senior military officials in western Cambodia, including the commanders of elite intelligence units, have set up secret detention centers, tortured and killed prisoners who were held without charge, engaged in criminal rackets and practiced cannibalism.

The detention centers were ordered closed two years ago by a UN peacekeeping and administrative mission, but they have continued to operate as part of a network that has turned increasingly from political repression to criminal money-making activities, the documents said.

In one facility, at least 35 persons have been executed since August 1993, according to the UN Center for Human Rights based in the capital, Phnom Penh.

Soldiers involved in the network routinely ate parts of the bodies of executed prisoners and forced other captives to clear mines, a confidential May 10 report compiled by the UN Center said.

Although the UN Center's findings have been largely confirmed by other human rights groups and by the government's Military Prosecutor's Office, the coalition government has declined to press charges.

Instead, it has denied that two detention facilities exist here and asserted that there is "no witness or evidence to confirm" the execution of at least 35 people.

Human rights investigators said the network had curtailed its abuses lately amid UN and government inquiries. They said at least two persons were still illegally detained at a facility at Chheu Kman, about 20 miles northeast of this western provincial capital.

Another detention site, a room at the Battambang provincial military headquarters, is apparently no longer in use, investigators said.

Most of the implicated senior officers continue to control military intelligence operations in key western provinces and have even been promoted. The same units and leaders were involved in the murders of numerous political opposition party workers in 1992 and 1993, according to confidential reports of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, or UNTAC, as the former peacekeeping mission is known.

Since then, the units have also killed suspected petty criminals and agents who fell from favor, investigators said.

The accused officers belonged to the army of Cambodia's former Communist government, which lost the UN-supervised elections in May last year.

The army was reconstituted as the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, but large parts of it remain intact under the old leadership.

In its May 10 report, the UN Center for Human Rights said it had "investigated and documented a series of murders and other criminal activities attributed to a military intelligence unit designated S-91."

The investigation established beyond a reasonable doubt that several of the highest military intelligence officers in the province, including the leadership of the agency, were directly responsible for these murders.

In August 1993, a UN Transitional Authority report said that despite a UN operation to close a secret S-91 detention center a year earlier, the unit "once again" uses the same building for interrogation and torture, continues to have the same leadership, and continues to conduct illegal activities including abduction, torture, and summary killing.

The UN report, which has been distributed to senior Cambodian government leaders, said top political, military and police authorities in Battambang Province knew of these activities, but made no real effort to stop them.

Ransom for Hostages
Cambodia has agreed to negotiate a gold ransom payment to Khmer Rouge guerrillas for the release of three Western hostages, a senior minister said Thursday, according to a Reuters report from Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas have demanded \$46,000 in gold for the release of each hostage.

German Furor Grows Over Holocaust Case

Reuters

BONN — Three German judges who praised a far-right leader's character after sentencing him for denying that the Holocaust took place may be shifted to other duties, the president of the Mannheim court said Thursday.

The furor over the case deepened, with calls for the defendant to be sent to jail, for a debate in Parliament on the subject and for the three judges to be dismissed.

Günter Weber, the president of the court, said the outrage and possible consequences would probably be discussed at a meeting Monday, adding that the judges could be diverted to

other duties. "I hope it will not come to that," he said.

Mr. Weber had earlier told the Berlin daily B.Z. that he questioned whether the judges could continue in their present functions for the time being because of the controversy.

"It can be assumed that suspected criminals in the future will refer to the public debate and say: 'We don't want to be sentenced by these Nazi judges,'" Mr. Weber said in an interview for Friday publication.

The court found Günter Deckert, leader of the far-right National Democratic Party, guilty in June of incitement to racial hatred for spreading the neo-Nazi view that there had been no gas chambers at the Auschwitz death camp.

He was given a one-year suspended term and 10,000 mark (\$6,300) fine because it is a crime in Germany to publicly deny the existence of the Holocaust.

Explaining the verdict on Tuesday, the court seemed to honor Mr. Deckert's convictions by saying he was "mainly motivated by his effort to strengthen the powers of resistance in Germany against the Jewish demands stemming from the Holocaust."

It said Mr. Deckert "defends his political conviction, which is a matter of the heart to him, with great commitment and at the cost of substantial time and energy."

Arsonists Strike At German Turks

Reuters

BONN — Arsonists gutted a Turkish prayer room in the southern town of Singen early Thursday, the latest in a series of attacks that have made Turks in Germany fear for their safety again.

The attacks prompted worries that a wave of neo-Nazi brutality that peaked in 1992 and 1993 was again gathering pace. But security officials and Turks say the roots of the latest violence are much more complex, including rivalries among Kurdish and Turkish groups.



HAITIAN TRAINING — A paramilitary recruit learning to aim her rifle in Port-au-Prince as the possibility of a U.S. invasion grows. The UN special representative for Haiti, Dante Caputo, was reported considering a troubleshooting visit to the island.

ITALY: True, Bribes Were Paid, Berlusconi Admits, but They Were Just 'a Drop in the Ocean'

Continued from Page 1
Tribune, marking his first 100 days in office, Mr. Berlusconi also made the following points:

- He said 200,000 jobs had been created since his government took office in May and took credit for new laws that provide fiscal incentives for companies to hire workers and reinvest profits.

- He promised to remain faithful to his campaign pledge to cut public spending "across the board," and especially in the health care and pension sectors, in order to contain Italy's runaway public sector budget deficit. He said details would be presented in September.

- He reiterated a promise to introduce legislation next month that would create a blind trust in order to avoid conflicts of interest between his position as prime minister and his ownership of Fininvest, which controls half of the Italian television market.

- He said that in bilateral meetings and during the recent Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples, he had forged "excellent, cordial and friendly relations" with President Bill Clinton, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

- He said that while he hoped his government would last for the full five years of the legislature, "this will depend on the behavior" of coalition partners.

Mr. Berlusconi was particularly harsh in his criticism of the Italian and foreign press and of his leftist opposition in Parliament. He said the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist Party, "has no serious proposals, no strategy, no program, and is an orphan of the political faith of communism, which history has condemned definitively."

He complained bitterly that the Italian and foreign press had been unremittingly hostile to his government, in an "irresponsible" manner. "Whoever speaks against our government," Mr. Berlusconi contended, "is going against the interests of the country, and at a time when we need to work so resolutely for the future."

Among those he claimed were arrayed against his government were not only print journalists but also a large number of "left-wing" journalists at RAI, the state television network, and also "a part of the financial elite."

Returning to the investiga-

tion of Fininvest, Mr. Berlusconi acknowledged that payments of any sort, even if extorted by tax inspectors as he contended, "should be condemned, and I condemn them." But he said that Fininvest's payments should be seen "in the context of a general atmosphere of extortion" and that "the company's payments should not be considered criminal because the company was not guilty, merely a victim."

Mr. Berlusconi then used sev-

eral metaphors in an attempt to play down the Fininvest payments. He said that for a group with 40,000 employees, the amounts paid were equivalent "to just one minute of revenues in a year" or "a drop in the ocean, or if you prefer, 1 liter of water in the whole Mediterranean Sea."

Looking to the future, he promised to pursue in the form of full-scale legislation the emergency decree law he signed and withdrew last month that

would have sharply limited the ability of magistrates to arrest and detain suspects before having charged them.

The decree was withdrawn after the Milan magistrates investigating Fininvest and other companies threatened to resign, and after critics claimed that it would benefit Paolo Berlusconi and such discredited politicians as Bettino Craxi, the former prime minister. Mr. Berlusconi declined to consider the decree an error, of either substance or timing, and said the idea of establishing habeas corpus in Italy "is sacrosanct and will remain so."

Describing his government's prospects, Mr. Berlusconi put a brave face on his problems and noted that "Italy is a country of great potential and talented entrepreneurs, the economy is going toward a positive phase and I think we will be the protagonists of a new economic miracle."

Asked what kind of government he would like to be leading a year from now, Mr. Berlusconi sighed and said he wished for "a government that has achieved harmony and has begun to tackle the great structural problems facing the country."

Fininvest Lawyer Surrenders

Agence France-Presse

MILAN — An Italian lawyer with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's media-based conglomerate Fininvest, suspected of involvement in bribing financial police, has turned himself in, a Milan court said Thursday.

Magistrate Maria Cristina Forelli issued an arrest warrant against Massimo Berruti at the request of magistrates investigating Italy's wide-scale corruption scandal.

Mr. Berruti was denounced by a former financial police officer and Fininvest tax adviser, Alberto Corrado, who was ar-

rested Monday on charges of concealing business assets.

According to Mr. Corrado, Mr. Berruti asked him to persuade his superior officer, Colonel Angelo Tanca, to overlook a bribe received from the Mondadori publishing house, which is majority owned by Fininvest.

Paolo Berlusconi, the prime minister's brother, is under house arrest for his part in the affair. He was accused by a Fininvest tax expert of authorizing a \$230,000 bribe to financial police to skim over the accounts of three Fininvest companies, including Mondadori.

AFRICA: University's Fall a Lesson About Continent

Continued from Page 1
regarded as the Harvard of Africa," said Makau wa Mutua, a Kenyan lawyer who directs Harvard Law School's Human Rights Project. "If you look at the collapse of Makerere University from the once revered institution that it was, you get a picture of the destruction of educational institutions in Uganda and beyond. What happened to Makerere is so indicative of what has happened to education in Africa. It's painful."

Apolo Nsubambi, a political scientist and director of the Makerere Institute of Social Research, said it was impossible to run Makerere efficiently "because the state cannot fund university education." He added, "You don't have enough reading materials. We don't have the tools. How can you teach when you don't have the tools? It is a question nationally, but also regionally and continent-wide."

Throughout the 1980s, Africa's university population boomed by 61 percent, but since then, African universities have been beset by funding cutbacks brought on by the continent's overall economic plunge.

Beginning in the latter half of the 1980s, total funding for

higher education has dropped, and as a result student test scores have fallen, faculty salaries and living conditions have plummeted, research has diminished and schools are finding it increasingly difficult to attract and retain the best African minds.

At the time of independence 30 years ago, sub-Saharan Africa, excluding white-run South Africa, had just six universities. When they became independent, some of the new African states had fewer than 100 university graduates among their citizenry. Zaire boasted just 16 college graduates at independence. Burundi had none.

In the 1980s, the number of universities in Africa rapidly expanded, and today there are more than 100. Enrollment grew from 337,000 students in 1980 to about 542,700 students 10 years later.

But according to recent statistics compiled by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Africa still lags far behind the rest of the world in the percentage of its population attending university. In the United States, there are 5,591 university students for every 100,000 Americans; in Canada, 5,102. In Uganda, there are just 100 university stu-

dents for each 100,000 people; in Burkina Faso, 60; in Malawi, 63; in Tanzania, 21; and in Mozambique, 16.

The core of the problem is financing. Almost all universities in Africa are fully funded by the state, and cash-strapped governments, faced with shrinking economic growth rates and many struggling under structural adjustment programs of the International Monetary Fund, can no longer afford the cost of subsidizing higher education.

Coupled with the issue of government financing is the equally touchy question of government control. Allowing universities to become more self-supporting would reduce the power of governments to exert control. Granting academic freedom to universities seems anathema to a continent where pluralism is still struggling to find a firm foothold and where autocrats and military dictators have routinely viewed institutes of higher learning with suspicion, as breeding grounds for political discontent.

In authoritarian countries such as Kenya, all research must be approved by the office of the president, and research topics are often rejected on national security grounds.

CAMP: Tent City in Fierce Terrain

Continued from Page 1

off to jobs in Arab countries on the Gulf with their families securely settled behind. Aid officials say that some will probably never go home despite the scheduled cut in international aid next year.

"I have two sons and two grandsons," said Malik Jader, 70, a refugee with a flowing white beard who lives in Nasirbagh camp in Peshawar. "The sons earn 100 rupees a day and the grandsons 50 rupees. So I live like a king."

Like most refugees, he insisted that he would return to his home village once the fighting stopped and the land mines were cleared. "Overnight," he said, "I would even leave the beams of this house."

But he admitted that his grandchildren had adjusted to life in Pakistan and had even taken up Pakistani customs like playing cricket.

To try to stem the flow of new arrivals, Pakistan closed the border in mid-January. It is still possible for refugees to slip over along well-worn routes off the main road or to bribe their way past border guards. But for the most part they have stopped going to Pakistan, and many now settle here in the desolate

Sar Shahi camp 10 miles outside Jalalabad.

It is a cruel place to live, a sprawl of tents spread over six square miles of moonlike landscape. The site was chosen by the *shura*, the governing body of local leaders, over the objections of United Nations staff members, apparently because it was far enough out of town to keep problems at bay.

"The worst thing is the heat," said Ala Gul, 55. "That and the scorpions and the snakes. This is not a place to live."

COUP: Moscow Closes 1991 Case

Continued from Page 1

er of Russia, Mr. Yeltsin defied the coup and rallied resistance. Mr. Varenikov headed a delegation from the coup leaders to talk with Mr. Gorbachev, who was vacationing at the time on the Black Sea coast.

Mr. Gorbachev testified against Mr. Varenikov.

Vladimir Polyakov, a spokesman for Mr. Gorbachev, denounced the decision to acquit Mr. Varenikov. "The Associated Press reported, 'It can only be seen as a blessing for similar coups in the future,' he said, 'and a dangerous precedent which would encourage such attempts.'"

Nasrin Still In Terror, Friend Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladeshi writer who fled here Wednesday after threats on her life, is frightened and unhappy, according to a friend who helped her.

Gabi Gleichmann, a journalist and head of the Swedish branch of the PEN club, the worldwide writers' organization, said that Dr. Nasrin's first words upon arrival in Sweden were, "It's a relief to be here."

"Taslima is very unhappy and frightened," Mr. Gleichmann said. "Several death threats have been made against her. Now it's our job to make sure she can relax here in Sweden."

Dr. Nasrin is in hiding under police protection. But she is free to make public appearances if she wishes, Foreign Minister Margaretha af Ugglas said.

The Swedish police are protecting her here. She can feel safe. Before slipping out of Dhaka, Dr. Nasrin stayed in hiding after June 4, when the government ordered her arrest on charges of insulting Islamic religious feelings in a comment to an Indian newspaper.

The Swedish Muslim Council, which represents about 70,000 people, accused Dr. Nasrin of seeking to make money out of insulting Islam.

"She just wants to get well known and earn money on the back of hatred of Islam," said a council spokesman, Mahmoud Aldebe.

But he said no demonstrations against her were planned here.

Dhaka, the first street protests since the writer left Tuesday drew about 1,500 people who chanted, "Taslima Nasrin must be hanged!"

Police cordoned off the area, but the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

The police in Dhaka said Thursday that they had tightened security around the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka and the diplomatic missions of other countries that supported Dr. Nasrin.

Earlier, the main Bangladeshi fundamentalist group, the Jamaat-e-Islami, warned the government would have to "pay" for allowing Dr. Nasrin to leave. It did not elaborate.

(Reuters, AFP)

Simpson Has Surgery, Then Returns to Jail

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson, the former football star accused of murdering his wife and a friend of hers, underwent lymph node surgery Thursday at a hospital before being returned to his prison cell.

Dr. Robert Huizenga of Cedars-Sinai Hospital said Mr. Simpson underwent "a planned minor surgical procedure," adding, "The procedure was performed without any complications."

Dr. Huizenga, a specialist in internal medicine, would not say what the surgery was for, but Mr. Simpson's chief lawyer, Robert Shapiro, said that an enlarged lymph node had been removed from Mr. Simpson's armpit.

Mr. Shapiro did not elaborate, but enlarged lymph nodes in the armpit, neck or groin can indicate the presence of viral or bacterial infections or even more serious diseases, such as cancer.

Mr. Simpson, 47, has a history of lymph node problems. He reportedly underwent a similar surgical procedure about a week before his arrest June 17.

Dr. Huizenga said the surgery was successful. "The procedure was performed without any complications."

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 murders of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald Goldman, a white.

They were stabbed and slashed to death outside Mrs. Simpson's house in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles.

Jackson Invoked the 5th On Abuse Issue in Suit

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Michael Jackson invoked the Fifth Amendment on the question of alleged child molestation when answering a lawsuit by five former bodyguards who claim he fired them because they knew of his activities with young boys.

The five men filed their suit against Mr. Jackson in November, saying they had been dismissed without warning in February 1993 "so as to paint any of them as 'disgruntled employees' in any future investigation," the lawsuit says.

But in documents obtained this week by The Associated Press, Mr. Jackson denied the five had worked for him regularly. The pop star, who recently married Lisa Marie Presley, Elvis Presley's daughter, also has denied the allegations of child abuse.

Last year a boy, now 13, sued Mr. Jackson, claiming he had molested him. That lawsuit was settled out of court for a reported \$15 million, although Mr. Jackson has denied molesting the boy.

AIDS Conference Ends With No Help in Sight

The Associated Press

YOKOHAMA, Japan — The gist of the 3,500 reports presented at this week about the war on AIDS can be summed up in simple terms: There is no cure for AIDS, no effective treatment, no vaccine. Nor will there be any time soon.

"Anyone with HIV won't find much solace at this meeting," said Dr. Mervyn Silverman, the president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

The tone of the 10th International Conference on AIDS, which ended Thursday, was restrained from the start.

After four days of nonstop discussion, the goal of controlling HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, seemed as distant as ever.

"Breakthrough findings don't time themselves to coincide with international meetings," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, the director of the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

But in the field of AIDS, breakthroughs are rare in the months between international

meetings, too. The only one that surfaced since last year's big meeting in Berlin was the discovery that AIDS-infected women can avoid passing the virus to their babies during birth if they take the drug AZT.

Even this is a limited victory. Because the medicine is so expensive, it will not help women in poor countries, where the disease is most common. And some worry that AZT-resistant strains of the virus will grow so dominant that this treatment eventually will be worthless.

In fact, if any theme emerged from the meeting, it was the need to go back to basics by exploring the innermost workings of the virus and the body's complex response to it.

The new head of the U.S. Office of AIDS Research said that would be the focus of research for which the federal government has budgeted \$1.3 billion.

"The engine that will drive the entire AIDS research enterprise forward is basic research," Dr. William E. Paul told the meeting.

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Skids
On Rate-Rise Fears

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Thursday, ending a three-day rally, after a report showing that producer prices rose in July stoked concern that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates next week.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 15.86 points.

U.S. Stocks

at 3,750.90. About 13 shares fell for every nine that rose.

Trading was active, as 275.66 million shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange, down slightly from 279.48 million Wednesday.

Concern about higher rates was exacerbated by weak demand at the final leg of the Treasury's quarterly debt sale. The benchmark 30-year bond fell to the lowest price in nearly a month as the yield rose to 7.65 percent from 7.57 percent Wednesday.

Dealers said that investors also would be closely watching the consumer price index for July, scheduled for release Friday, for further signs of whether the central bank might vote to

raise interest rates a fifth time this year when its Federal Open Market Committee meets Tuesday.

"The big talk of the street at the moment is that the Fed will raise the discount rate 50 basis points," said Kenneth Ducey, director of trading at BT Brokerage.

Europe's first interest-rate increases in two years and a staggering dollar helped fuel bonds' decline.

Among the sharper shifts, Gap surged 4 1/4 to 41 1/4 after the clothing retailer's second-quarter earnings rose sharply.

Zemex fell 1 1/4 to 10 1/4 after the industrial minerals and materials company said it filed a statement to offer 2.25 million more shares of common stock.

Trico Products soared 6 1/2 to 53 amid speculation of a takeover and expectations of strong second-quarter earnings for the auto-parts maker.

ECC International, a maker of computer-controlled training simulators, saw its shares jump 1 1/2 to 14 1/2 after it said earnings for its fourth quarter rose to 24 cents a share from 4 cents a share a year earlier.

RATES: Sweden and Italy Move

Continued from Page 1

interest rates remained unchanged by the events on Thursday. In the United States, the Federal Reserve's rate-setting Open Market Committee was scheduled to meet Tuesday. That meeting was expected to produce another rise in interest

Foreign Exchange

rates in a process that began with what was widely billed as a preemptive strike against inflation on Feb. 4.

Statistics released Thursday showing a surprisingly strong 0.5 percent rise in producer prices in July only added to the pressure on the Fed.

In Sweden, the Riksbank governor, Urban Backstrom, was careful to paint his move in similarly preemptive colors. He said that the bank had moved at "an early stage to counter a tendency to increased inflation."

Analysts pointed to a weak krona as the key culprit. They noted that the weakness of the

currency had created an export boom and at the same time added to inflation by driving up the cost of imports.

Underlying the weakness in the Swedish currency have been growing concerns about the immense size of the government's budget deficit. Last year it stood at 13 percent of gross domestic product, the highest in Europe.

Rate Rises Press Dollar

The dollar tumbled against most other major currencies Thursday after interest-rate increases in Italy and Sweden convinced investors that European rate cuts had come to an end, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The dollar's loss against the Deutsche mark came amid expectations that Germany would be the next to raise its interest rate.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5600 DM, down from 1.5844 DM on Wednesday, and at 101.125 yen, down from 101.425 yen.

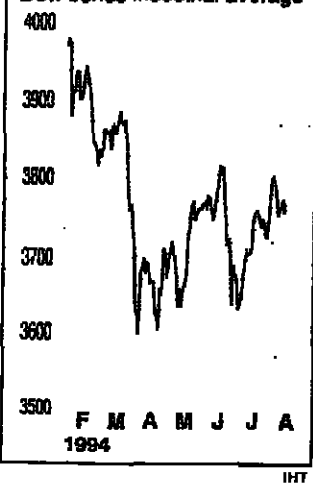
The dollar also fell to 1.3130 Swiss francs from 1.3370 francs and to 3.5550 French francs from 3.4245 francs. The British pound finished at \$1.5473, up from \$1.5373.

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The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	264.5	264.0	264.0	-0.5
Microsoft	32.5	32.0	32.0	-0.5
Apple	11.5	11.0	11.0	-0.5
Oracle	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Novell	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Lotus	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Intuit	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Visa	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
MasterCard	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Discover	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	32.5	32.0	32.0	-0.5
Microsoft	32.5	32.0	32.0	-0.5
Apple	11.5	11.0	11.0	-0.5
Oracle	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Novell	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Lotus	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Intuit	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Visa	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
MasterCard	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Discover	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	264.5	264.0	264.0	-0.5
Microsoft	32.5	32.0	32.0	-0.5
Apple	11.5	11.0	11.0	-0.5
Oracle	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Novell	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Lotus	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Intuit	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Visa	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
MasterCard	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5
Discover	10.5	10.0	10.0	-0.5

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	275.66	3750.90	3740.00	3750.90	-15.86
AMEX	275.66	3750.90	3740.00	3750.90	-15.86
NASDAQ	275.66	3750.90	3740.00	3750.90	-15.86

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3744.12	3773.54	3750.90	-15.86
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Comp	136.74	137.03	136.74	-0.29

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	577.92	577.92	-1.75
Utilities	100.00	100.00	0.00
Energy	100.00	100.00	0.00
SP 500	424.08	424.08	-1.75
SP 100	424.08	424.08	-1.75

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
30 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
1 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

AMEX Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.12	1.12
Copper	1.12	1.12
Gold	1.12	1.12
Oil	1.12	1.12
Silver	1.12	1.12

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3744.12	3773.54	3750.90	-15.86
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Comp	136.74	137.03	136.74	-0.29

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	577.92	577.92	-1.75
Utilities	100.00	100.00	0.00
Energy	100.00	100.00	0.00
SP 500	424.08	424.08	-1.75
SP 100	424.08	424.08	-1.75

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
30 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
1 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

AMEX Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.12	1.12
Copper	1.12	1.12
Gold	1.12	1.12
Oil	1.12	1.12
Silver	1.12	1.12

U.S. FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3744.12	3773.54	3750.90	-15.86
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Comp	136.74	137.03	136.74	-0.29

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	577.92	577.92	-1.75
Utilities	100.00	100.00	0.00
Energy	100.00	100.00	0.00
SP 500	424.08	424.08	-1.75
SP 100	424.08	424.08	-1.75

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Utilities	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
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Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
Industrials	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86
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Energy	3744.12	3750.90	-15.86

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
30 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
1 Yr	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

AMEX Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496
1496	1496	1496

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.12	1.12
Copper	1.12	1.12
Gold	1.12	1.12
Oil	1.12	1.12
Silver	1.12	1.12

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3744.12	3773.54	3750.90	-15.86
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Comp	136.74	137.03	136.74	-0.29

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	577.92	577.92	-1.75
Utilities	100.00	100.00	0.00
Energy	100.00	100.00	0.00
SP 500	424.08	424.08	-1.75
SP 100	424.08	424.08	-1.75

NYSE Indexes

Germany Braces for Debut of Money Market Funds

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank dislikes them, small savings-and-loans fear them, and big banks regard them as a necessary evil. But small German investors are expected to flock to German money market funds over the next few months.

Long popular in other countries, such funds became legal in Germany on Aug. 1 despite reservations that they might complicate the Bundesbank's control over monetary policy and destabilize the banking system.

Lawmakers finally gave the so-called *Geldmarktfonds* the go-ahead this summer after years of watching helplessly as German money fled to Luxembourg and other neighboring

countries in search of higher returns and greater liquidity.

Now, rather than sit back and watch foreign fund companies capture the market, Germany's biggest banks are scrambling for a piece of the action themselves.

"It's often said that competition between German banks doesn't work, but I think this shows that it does," said Peter Pietsch, a spokesman for Commerzbank AG, Germany's third-largest bank.

A Commerzbank subsidiary that is one of the first institutions to market the new funds nationally claims to have collected more than 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$634 million) in investors' funds in little more than a week with promises of a net return on investment of 4.5 percent.

Although that is only slightly better than the return on a one-year time deposit, the no-load funds offer far greater liquidity.

Mr. Pietsch said the overall market for German money market funds was expected to reach 15 billion DM by the end of the year.

Ironically, Commerzbank got the jump on other German banks by offering a money market fund managed by its big subsidiary in Luxembourg, where approval for such instruments takes just two or three days. In Germany, by contrast, it has been necessary to wait for approval from the country's banking supervisors.

Matthias Butzlaff, a spokesman for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wertpapier-Sparen, a Deutsche Bank AG unit that

is the country's biggest fund management company, said he hoped to get approval for two new money market funds within three weeks.

"We fought for them to be allowed in Germany, and it doesn't help us if we put them in Luxembourg," he said.

German banks in general and the country's hundreds of small savings and loan institutions in particular have good reason to fear the new funds, wherever they are based, because they will compete directly with the savings accounts and time deposits that are generally German banks' cheapest sources of financing.

More than 1 trillion DM is thought to be parked in short-term time deposits and savings accounts.

Banking sources said banks would

eventually have to improve the terms on such accounts or face a mass exodus of funds that could weaken their balance sheets and ultimately their credit ratings.

"At the moment it's still no problem, because customer demand has been lax, but there's a real danger if the idea catches on," said one savings-bank specialist who asked not to be identified.

Possible reactions include an easing of the limit on what savings-account customers can withdraw during a month, raising the interest paid on basic accounts or combinations of the two.

While volatility in money markets is expected to rise if the funds prove popular, the problem is less acute just now, because rates are falling.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3500	2400
2200	3400	2300
2100	3300	2200
2000	3200	2100
1900	3100	2000
1800	3000	1900
1700	2900	1800
1600	2800	1700
1500	2700	1600
1400	2600	1500
1300	2500	1400
1200	2400	1300
1100	2300	1200
1000	2200	1100
900	2100	1000
800	2000	900
700	1900	800
600	1800	700
500	1700	600
400	1600	500
300	1500	400
200	1400	300
100	1300	200
0	1200	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Alcatel Alsthom SA, a French telecommunications, transportation and power-equipment company, said first-half sales rose 6 percent, to 78.06 billion French francs (\$15 billion) from 73.63 billion francs a year earlier, the company said.
- Spanish-based banks' after-tax profits fell 11.9 percent in the first half of 1994, to 265.66 billion pesetas (\$2 billion), compared with a year earlier, the Banking Association said. Loan loss provisions fell 26 percent as the economy improved.
- Dutch banking and insurance giant ING said the Polish government had approved its plans to open a life insurance unit.
- Daimler-Benz AG said it raised its investments in environmental protection 15 percent in 1993, to 669 million Deutsche marks (\$422 million).
- Banco Santander SA bought a 0.73 percent stake in Telefonos de Espana SA for 13.63 billion pesetas (\$105 million) from La Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona, the financial daily Expansion reported.
- Fyffes PLC, an Irish fresh-fruit supplier, said it had acquired a 70 percent stake in the German fruit distributor J.A. Kahl GmbH as part of its strategy to expand on the Continent. The price was not disclosed.

Lower Oil Prices Dent Shell Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that weak crude oil prices helped shave 7 percent from its second-quarter net income on a current-cost basis.

The Anglo-Dutch petroleum company said it earned \$74 million (\$884 million) in the second quarter, down from \$619 million in the 1993 second quarter. The figures are based on current costs, which take into account current prices for crude oil rather than prices at which inventories were acquired.

Shell said the results included special charges of \$133 million; the company had special charges of \$123 million in the second quarter of 1993. It said the charges in the latest quarter stemmed from litigation, property losses, damage claims, write-offs of idle assets and the sale of a subsidiary.

On a historic-cost basis, which takes into account the price of crude inventories at the time they were acquired, Shell earned \$673 million, up from \$575 million a year earlier.

Revenue slipped to \$15.16 billion from \$15.64 billion.

Shell's shares fell in London and Amsterdam. In London, shares of Shell Transport & Trading Co., the British arm of the company, fell 12 pence to 717. In Amsterdam, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. fell to

195.90 guilders (\$111) from 196.70.

Crude oil prices in the second quarter averaged \$16.05 a barrel, \$2.20 lower than a year earlier, based on prices for Brent blend. The price decline offset a rise in sales volume, the company said, and held profit in the exploration and production division to \$316 million, down from \$408 million a year earlier.

The manufacturing, marine and marketing division earned \$455 million on a current-cost basis, down from \$578 million, as lower product margins offset higher sales of oil products.

The chemical sector continued to be unprofitable, posting a loss of \$70 million, narrowed from \$151 million in the 1993 quarter. The company said lower operating costs and a strengthening market helped trim the loss.

(Reuters, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

European Recovery Begins to Show

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Evidence of Europe's economic recovery is fast showing up on the bottom line, a range of major corporations reported Thursday.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said net profit tripled in its latest quarter as total traffic jumped 12 percent, led by increased freight business. VEGA AG, a German electricity and chemical company, said the economic upturn helped push first-half profit up 43 percent and would lead to a "sharp improvement" for the full year. Recovery also boosted Britain's Royal Insurance Holdings PLC and helped SKF AB, the Swedish ball-bearing maker, return to profit.

But restructuring and other special items and price pressure in the health-care sector depressed results at Britain's BOC Group PLC and Smith & Nephew PLC.

KLM: The Dutch flag carrier earned 122 million guilders (\$69 million) in its first quarter, up from 40 million guilders in the year-earlier period, on higher traffic and lower costs.

The airline said revenue rose to 2.26 billion guilders from 2.11 billion guilders, while unit costs fell 6 percent. KLM said its load factor, which is the percent-

age of available space occupied by freight or passengers, improved to 71.5 percent from 71.4 percent.

• VEGA: The company had net income of 451 million Deutsche marks (\$286 million) in the first six months, up from 316 million DM in the 1993 first half, helped by strong electricity demand from Eastern Germany.

Sales climbed 7 percent, to 35.48 billion DM, while electricity sales rose 29 percent.

A one-time gain of 50 million DM from the sale of its Deutsche Hefewerke subsidiary was more than offset by 45 million DM in shut-down costs and a 120 million DM charge for a cost-management program in the chemicals division.

• SKF: The ball-bearing company said it earned 817 million kronor (\$105 million) before taxes in the first half, reversing from a loss of 469 million kronor in the first half of 1993, helped by a global recovery in the auto industry.

SKF said its sales rose to 16.63 billion kronor in the first half from 14.53 billion kronor in the 1993 first half.

The rise in demand from the car and truck industry expanded faster in the

second quarter than in the first. Sales to automotive clients outstripped actual production, the company said.

• Royal Insurance: An increase in British operations lifted Royal's first-half pretax profit to £191 million (\$294 million) from £52 million in the first half of 1993.

Pretax profit at the general insurance unit in Britain climbed to £178 million from £128 million a year earlier.

• BOC: The maker of industrial gases and health equipment said a restructuring charge of £85 million helped drag its pretax profit down to £169.3 million in the first nine months of its financial year from £261.6 million in the year-earlier period.

The restructuring offset an increase in revenue to £2.46 billion from £2.28 billion.

• Smith & Nephew: The health-products company had a pretax loss of £65.8 million in the first half, mostly because of a £148 million charge for the sale of its Ioptex division.

That compares with a pretax profit of £79.5 million in the first half of 1993. Smith & Nephew said sales rose marginally to £485.8 million from £482.5 million. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Lloyds Revises Its Bid for Cheltenham

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC said Thursday it had revised its £1.8 billion (\$3 billion) offer for Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society to conform to a High Court ruling.

The revision essentially offers more money to fewer share-

holders. Under the revised offer, all qualifying shareholders will be paid £500, rather than just voting members as in the original offer.

Cheltenham said the revised plan closely followed the structure of the original offer, announced in April, but it must

now exclude by law shareholders of less than two years' standing and all borrowers.

Cheltenham had sought to pay those members, but the court ruled that such payments were outside the terms of the Building Societies Act.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

Yeltsin Sees Lesson in MMM

Knight-Ridder

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin said investors who had lost money in the MMM investment fund should not expect government help, Inter-Tass said Thursday.

Mr. Yeltsin said the scandal would serve as "a good lesson for our people." Meanwhile, authorities said they would file charges against Sergei Mavrodi, MMM's president, who has been detained for a week.

REED: Dutch Concerns Seek U.S. Media Acquisitions

Continued from Page 11

Lexis electronic information services. Reed previously indicated interest in both concerns.

At Philips, the chief financial officer, Dudley Eastase, said the electronics concern wanted to buy a large media company. He said the acquisition would probably be in the United States because that is where the bulk of the industry was located.

The company that Philips would look at would be largely active as a producer of software, such as film, music and other entertainment products, he said. Philips already controls PolyGram NV, a record company that has branched into movies.

Mr. Eastase said acquisition plans were moving more slowly than Philips had expected but added that the search "reflects our criterion of making sure that what we buy is value for money." He indicated a takeover would be financed with debt, noting Philips had a \$2.5 billion credit line. He also said Philips' current debt-to-equity ratio was 36:64 and that the company would be comfortable raising its borrowings to 40 percent.

Also on the financing front, the two parent companies of Reed Elsevier plan to list their shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Fifty percent of our business is in North America in terms of

operating profit and market, so I think it is logical that we should increase our profile with U.S. investors," said Nigel Stapleton, deputy chairman of Reed International.

Reed Elsevier is focusing on American business publishing. Mr. Stapleton said. The company already owns Canners Publishing, which has about 80 titles, and the Official Airline Guides.

"Ziff and Mead Data are both in business and professional publishing, which is a high-priority area, and North America geographically for us is a high priority," said Mr. Stapleton.

(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

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Continued on Page 12

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صبرنا من الامل

Aug. 11, 1994

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regular.

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International
Recruitment
Every Thursday
Contact
Philip Orma
Tel.:
(33 1) 46 37 93 3
Fax:
(33 1) 46 37 93 7
or your nearest
IHT office
or representative

OIL & MONEY

London October 17 & 18

The Oil Daily Group **Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

The conference,
Europe's leading energy forum,
will be addressed by oil industry
experts from the world over.

SPORTS



Cubs' catcher Rick Wilkins, packing up at Wrigley Field.

Some Call It Greed, But Fehr Says It's Only Fair

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

In a conversation with Donald Fehr, any topic is fair game, whether it is the Cuban missile crisis or theories on how the universe is put together.

Such subjects often spice up the discourse when Fehr finds the conversation focusing too much on himself, as it does more and more as his union, at loggerheads with management over a proposed salary cap, prepares to strike after Thursday night's games.

A work stoppage will cause many to vilify players as greedy. As the head of the Major League Baseball Players Association, Fehr knows this. And he knows it is his job to try to put a human face on the issues on behalf of more than 1,100 union members.

"What baseball players have, in a way, is very fragile, because they are not protected by the antitrust laws and they have very short careers," Fehr said in an interview at his New York office Tuesday.

"So, in terms of fairness, their circumstances are the same as any other union and their employees. The stakes are a lot higher, because these people generate so much money. But still, you want to make sure that the right thing is done."

Fehr stopped, as if an internal alarm had

sounded, a signal veteran Fehr-watchers know means a change of subject is at hand.

"What time is it?" he asked, his blue eyes suddenly flashing mischievously.

Twenty minutes before noon, he was told. Fehr jumped from his chair, walked to a wall-mounted telephone and tapped into the public-address system.

And he proceeded to inform his staff that a moment of silence would be needed in 20 minutes "because," he said with great solemnity, "it will be 20 years to the minute that President Nixon quit."

Then Donald Fehr, the man the public sees only as a dour young intellect possessed of a Churchillian scowl but not one single funny bone, stepped into a smile that could light up Pluto.

And in that instant, the myth of the humorless architect of work stoppages ended. In its place stood a man with as many admirers as complexities.

Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief negotiator, acknowledges as much. Even though Ravitch often describes Fehr as frustratingly rigid, he also invariably uses words like honest, decent and bright when discussing the 46-year-old union leader. Then there are Fehr's peers, who see a man molded by a big heart and an even bigger mind and an unwavering dedication to his constituency.

"He is a good-natured person who is willing to tolerate foibles to a degree, but not repetitively," Lauren Rich, an assistant general counsel for the players union, said.

"He truly is interested in what people think," Rich added. "But going in, you should also know you're going to be subjected to a rigorous examination. So you'd better be prepared because he will cut you down otherwise."

Fehr, hired as acting executive director of the union in 1983 and permanently appointed two years later, stepped into a rather large shadow cast by Marvin Miller. He has since built his own formidable reputation after having marshaled his players through a two-day strike in 1985 and a spring training lockout in 1990.

Under Fehr's tutelage, the union won \$280 million in damages from owners who were found to have colluded against free agents in the '80s. And the players' licensing business has mushroomed into a \$60 million-a-year industry on his watch.

As the years have passed, Fehr has grown more comfortable with the news media. He is even given to telling jokes during news conferences now, something that was unheard of in 1985.

Fehr is also a sentimentalist when it comes to the game.

"Donald is someone that baseball could work with," said Fay Vincent, the last commissioner, who enjoyed cordial relations with the union.

But Fehr's belief that the players' lot should improve alongside that of the game has often conflicted with the views of conservative owners. Even moderate owners are sometimes frus-

trated when trying to persuade Fehr that true partnership is possible.

Collusion did not help that cause. In fact, it only reinforced in Fehr the reason why he became a labor lawyer in the first place.

"I've always had an identification with the people who are not the controlling elite," he said. "I don't know why that is, but it sort of developed that way. It may have been a product of that time period."

The delicious irony is that the wealth players have gained through Fehr's efforts means they now could easily be confused with Young Republicans, yet they still loyally follow the unrepentant '60s activist from a middle-class background in Kansas City, Kansas.

Fehr, not surprisingly, tends to play down his influence with the players.

"All I can do is make recommendations," he said. "But I have discovered that most of the time, if you make an appeal to players' better instincts — we think it's the right thing to do — generally you'll get a positive response."

His success draws criticism even from outside baseball's realm. David Stern, the commissioner of the National Basketball Association, took an unsolicited swipe at Fehr three years ago in a speech before the Association of Women in Sports Media convention. But Charles Grantham, head of the NBA players association, never misses an opportunity to land his counterpart, just as do many sports union leaders who recognize Fehr's unparalleled successes.

For Astros' Bagwell, A Case of Bad Luck But Good Timing

The Associated Press

If there's such a thing as a well-timed injury, Jeff Bagwell's got one.

Bagwell, the National League's leading MVP candidate, broke a bone in his left hand when he was hit by a pitch in the Houston Astros' 3-1 victory over the visiting San Diego Padres.

Bagwell, who broke the same hand last season, will be sidelined three to five weeks, just in time for the players' strike.

Bagwell, the major league's RBI leader, was struck by a

NL ROUNDUP

pitch from Andy Benes in the third inning. He left in the fifth inning after taking a called third strike and was taken to a hospital for X-rays, where it was discovered that he had a fracture in the fourth metacarpal bone. Last year, he fractured the fifth metacarpal bone in the same hand.

Steve Finley homered and Darryl Kile pitched six strong innings to lead the Astros with a one-half game ahead of Cincinnati in the NL Central.

Tony Gwynn went 1-for-4 with a single for San Diego and is batting .391.

Finley broke a 1-1 tie in the fifth with his 12th homer.

Giants 5, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Matt Williams, whose chase of

Roger Maris's home run record is jeopardized by the pending strike, hit No. 43 and added a two-run double for San Francisco.

Williams, ending a 1-for-12 slump, drove a pitch from Willie Banks over the all in right-center leading off the second.

William VanLandingham won his fifth decision in six outings, and Rod Beck finished for his 28th save this season and his 40th in 40 opportunities dating to last year.

Cardinals 12, Marlins 4: Omar Olivares pitched seven innings and hit his third career homer to lead St. Louis to victory in Miami.

Tom Pagnozzi hit a two-run homer and Olivares followed with a solo homer in the sixth inning to knock out Dave Weathers, who lost his fifth consecutive decision.

Ray Lankford had three of the Cardinals' 14 hits, including a bases-loaded triple. Ozzie Smith added four hits and two RBIs.

Mets 6, Phillies 2: Joe Orsulak singled in the go-ahead run in a three-run eighth-inning rally to lift Bret Saberhagen and New York over Philadelphia, playing at home.

Saberhagen allowed one run and six hits in 7½ innings. John Franco pitched the final 1½ innings for his NL-leading 30th save.



It was a popular pop-fly: Orioles' Jeffrey Hammonds, left, Mike Devereaux and Mark McLemore homed in and ultimately, McLemore caught it in a game with the Yankees.

The Mets rallied in the eighth with a two-out rally off David West.

Expos 4, Pirates 0: Pedro Martinez beat Pittsburgh quickly, pitching six-hit ball over 8½ innings as streaking Montreal won for the 20th time in 22 games, in Pittsburgh.

Marquis Grissom homered to start a three-run third inning as the Expos set a franchise record with their ninth consecutive road victory.

Martinez benefited from three double plays in the first five innings to win his fifth consecutive start. Moises Alou

went 4-for-5 and drove in two runs for the Expos.

Dodgers 6, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Eric Karros's leadoff homer sparked a four-run ninth inning rally as Los Angeles ended the Reds' late-inning invincibility.

The Dodgers rallied after Cincinnati took a 3-2 lead in the bottom of the eighth on Thomas Howard's single off Ismael Valdes. The Reds were 50-0 when they led after eight innings.

Karros hit his 14th homer off Jeff Brantley, and Raul Mon-

desi followed with a triple.

Dave Hanson's pinch-single off Chuck McElroy put the Dodgers ahead, and Los Angeles pulled away on Brett Butler's RBI double and Delino DeShields' run-scoring single.

Rockies 1, Braves 0: In Denver, Kevin Ritz and Steve Reed combined to shut out Atlanta through six innings before rain stopped the game. Dante Bichette doubled in the game's only run off Tom Glavine.

Despite struggling, Ritz blanked Atlanta for 5½ innings, allowing six hits with five walks and six strikeouts.

Look for White Sox and Indians If Playoffs Happen This Season

The Associated Press

If the regular season does not resume after a players' strike, the Chicago White Sox probably won't mind. The same goes for the Cleveland Indians.

The Texas Rangers may not be quite so happy.

Both the White Sox and Indians won Wednesday to ensure themselves of spots in the expanded playoffs should the remainder of the regular season be canceled.

Chicago's 2-1 victory over Oakland, playing at home, gave

AL ROUNDUP

the White Sox a one-game lead over Cleveland in the American League Central, a margin that should not be closed before a strike because both teams had Thursday off.

Texas, meanwhile, lost a chance to "clinch" the AL West when Seattle beat the Rangers, 3-2, in 10 innings. Texas is only one-half game ahead of the Oakland Athletics, who were to play Seattle on Thursday night in the last game before the players' planned walkout.

A victory would put the Athletics in a tie with Texas, which also was idle Thursday.

"We knew Cleveland won, and we knew we had to win," said Jason Bere, the winning pitcher. "We knew Oakland was going to play us tough because they're in a race with Texas. We knew what was at stake."

Julio Franco drove in Chicago's first run and scored the go-ahead run on a wild pitch from Steve Ontiveros in the fourth inning for the White Sox.

Bere, who hasn't lost since June 18, went 5½ innings, pitching with runners on base in every inning but the first.

Ontiveros pitched a five-hitter, but continued to suffer from lack of run support. In his six starts since the All-Star break, Oakland has scored just 17 runs.

Though Chicago's victory locked the Indians in second place, they clinched the wildcard spot with a 5-3 victory over Toronto.

Indians 5, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Jason Grimsley won for the fourth time in five starts, allowing seven hits and two runs over six innings.

Jim Thome had three hits, Omar Vizquel scored twice and Kenny Lofton stole his 59th and 60th bases for Cleveland.

Mariners 3, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Mike Blowers homered in the top of the 10th off Tom Henke. It was his ninth homer of the year.

Seattle, playing its 19th straight road game because of falling ceiling tiles at the Kingdome, has won a season-high five straight and improved to 9-1 this year against Texas.

Tigers 4, Brewers 0: David Wells pitched a three-hitter for his first career shutout and fifth complete game this season, and Cecil Fielder drove in two runs, as Detroit beat visiting Milwaukee.

as Detroit beat visiting Milwaukee.

Orioles 8, Yankees 1: Rafael Palmeiro drove in five runs with four hits as Baltimore routed Jimmy Key (17-4) in New York.

Palmeiro had two singles, a two-run double and a three-run homer, while Ben McDonald held New York to five hits. He struck out two and didn't walk a batter in 7½ innings before leaving with a mild cramp in his right forearm.

Twins 17, Red Sox 7: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett drove in seven runs with a grand slam, and a three-run homer. The Twins have their first five-game winning streak of the year; the Red Sox have lost four straight.

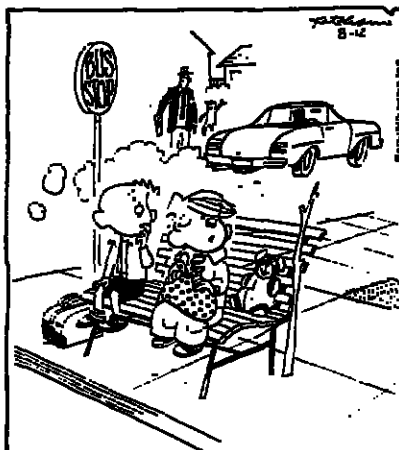
Puckett tagged Scott Bankhead for his sixth career grand slam to stake Jim Deshaies to a big lead. Rich Rowland homered twice for Boston.

Angels 2, Royals 1: In Anaheim, California, Gary Disarcina drove in both California runs, including the game-winner with a single in the ninth, as California edged Kansas City.

Tim Salmon beat out an infield single to open the ninth off Tom Gordon, and Bo Jackson singled. Both runners advanced on Gordon's wild pickoff throw, and J.T. Snow was intentionally walked.

Billy Brewer came on to strike out pinch-hitter Rex Hudler before Disarcina greeted Rusty Meacham with his third hit of the game.

DENNIS THE MENACE

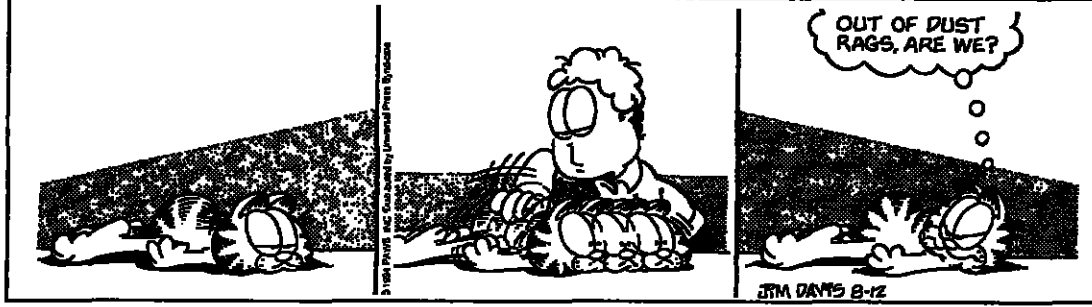


"FUNNY THINGS ABOUT HOME... THE FURTHER AWAY YOU GET FROM IT, THE BETTER IT LOOKS."

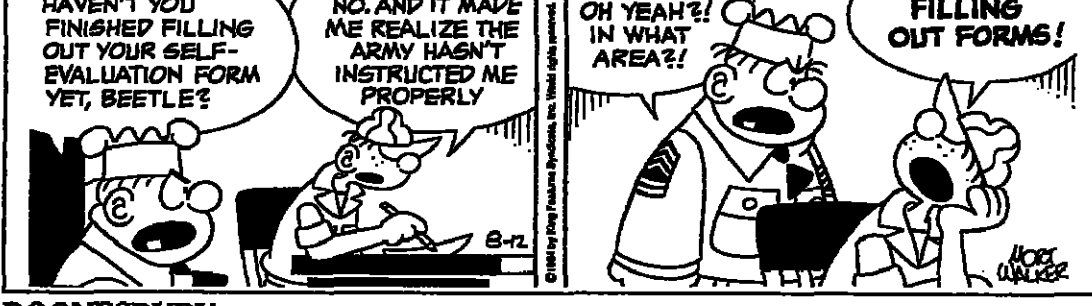
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these words, and you'll have a lot to talk about. Try to find all the words in the grid.

Words: NIGIC, POATI, VOXCEN, CINTAG

Now arrange the letters to form the words. The words are: NIGIC, POATI, VOXCEN, CINTAG

Answers: NIGIC, POATI, VOXCEN, CINTAG

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SPORTS

STRIKE:
A Lot of Anger

Continued from Page 1

an impasse and unilaterally impose the salary cap system during the off season. They are striking now, with 52 days remaining in the regular season, because the owners have more to lose.

The players have already collected most of their 1994 salaries, while owners will not get the final \$5 million of their \$7.5 million national television money until after the World Series.

Each side privately doubts that the other will remain unified throughout a long work stoppage, and when the session Wednesday broke off, there was no prediction when there might be another meeting.

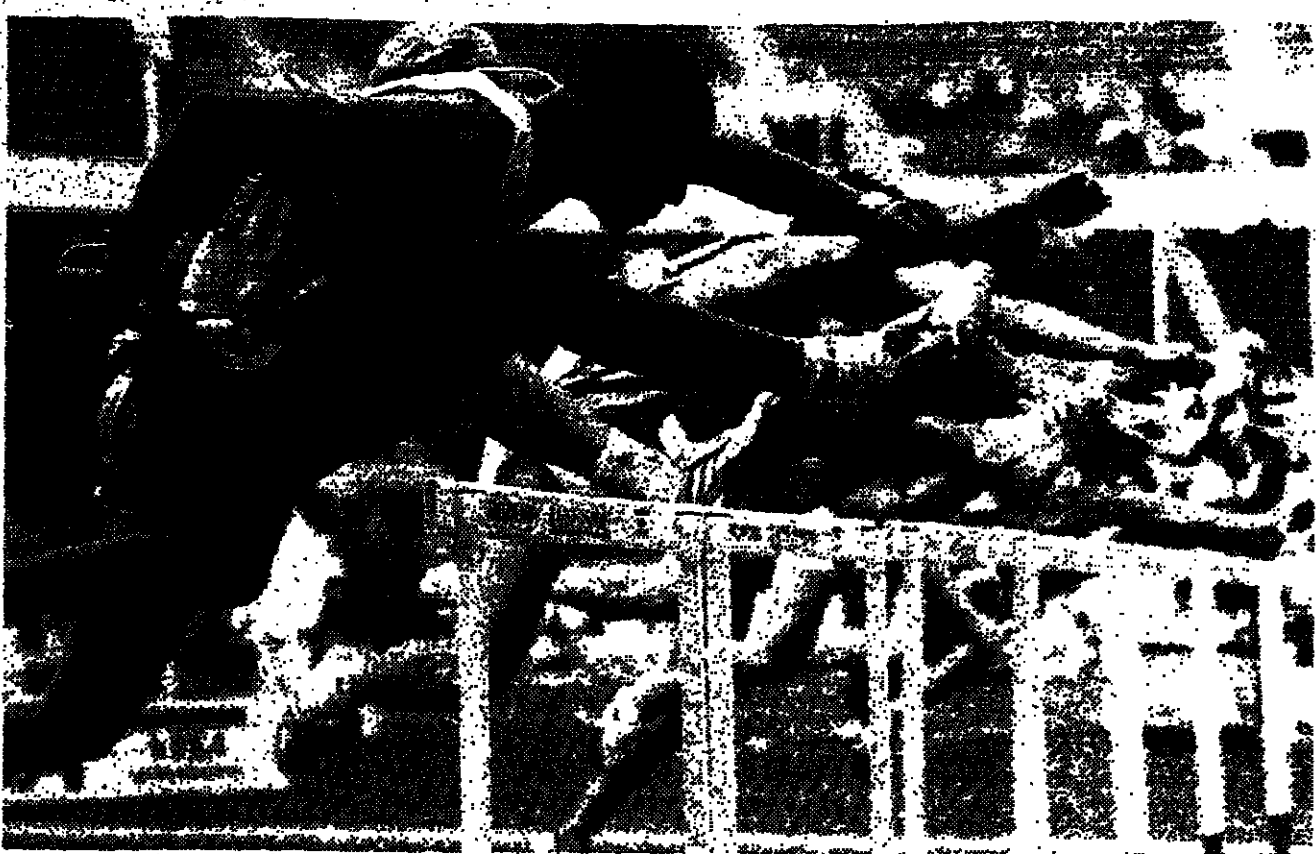
"If there are reasons to have further meetings," said the players' union leader, Donald Fehr, "if somebody has an idea, we're prepared to meet and talk about it. If not, there's no purpose in having a meeting if the only reason is to say that you did."

Mr. Ravitch had an equally gloomy assessment. "This was not a productive session Wednesday," he said. "I regret that very much. The strike looks more likely than it did 24 hours ago."

And then each side once more criticized the other. Mr. Fehr repeated earlier statements that this fight involved three parties: baseball's large-market and small-market clubs and the players.

After failing to agree to a more comprehensive revenue-sharing arrangement between poorer teams, such as the Pittsburgh Pirates and Seattle Mariners, and richer teams, such as the Toronto Blue Jays and Yankees, the owners formulated their position: Big-market clubs emphasized that they would agree to share more of their profits only if they got something in return — in this case, a pay ceiling.

In the beginning, Mr. Fehr said, the owners told the players that they needed a salary cap to keep several small-market teams from going bankrupt. "We didn't get frank acknowledgments that their proposals are designed to limit salary growth and put artificial limits around free agency," Mr. Fehr said. "That is the purpose of it. That's positive in the sense that it's much more straightforward."



Colin Jackson of Britain, world-record holder in the 110-meter hurdles, led the field in a qualifier Thursday in Helsinki.

Rough Start for Azinger, PGA Defender

The Associated Press

TULSA, Oklahoma — Paul Azinger's game went from bad to worse Thursday when he opened defense of his PGA national championship with a 40 on the front side at the Southern Hills Country Club course.

Azinger, whose successful battle against cancer gained the admiration of millions of fans, was among the early starters in the first round of the last of golf's Big Four events this season.

He received a warm ovation from the large gallery gathered around the first tee. But he had to work hard to save par on the first hole after driving into the rough on the left of the first fairway. He played his second shot of the green but it got up and down for par. On the second, however, he

again hit his tee shot to the left, caught a bunker with his second and made bogey. His troubles continued on the fourth with a 3-putt and it all went downhill from there. He also bogeyed his sixth, eighth and ninth, reaching the turn at 5 over par.

Azinger was diagnosed with lymphoma, a form of cancer, in his right shoulder blade shortly after winning this title last year but successfully battled the disease and returned to competition only last week.

Azinger was not alone in his early difficulties, however. Jack Nicklaus, 54, a five-time winner of this title, bogeyed 6 of the first seven holes and was 5 over par through eight.

With most of the 151-man field still in the clubhouse awaiting their starting times,

veteran Ben Crenshaw held the early lead. He was 3 under par through 12 holes after birdies on the 10th and 11th.

The anticipated foreign drive to complete an unprecedented sweep of golf's Big Four events developed early in the day, with Greg Norman of Australia and Colin Montgomerie of Scotland among the early leaders. Norman was even par through 10 holes. Montgomerie was 2 under through 11. Sam Torrance of Scotland, was under through 13.

A European Ryder Cup player, Joakim Haeggman of Sweden, held his second shot for an eagle-2 on 458-yard, par-4 second hole. He was one under par at the turn, but dropped back with a double bogey on the 12th.

Privalova Increases Fame, Collecting 200-Meter Gold

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Another day, another druggie, and not a Bubka to be found.

The European Championships ride along nevertheless, for posterity's sake: for pole-vaulter champion Radion Gatulin of Russia. Thursday offered a gold medal without the pervasive influence of world-record holder Sergei Bubka, absent in his eternal search for more lucrative hurdles to leap. For the likes of Irina Privalova, it meant sweeping up the sprint double on her way to the more competitive and lucrative — if not quite so historic — Golden 4 meetings next week in Zurich and Brussels.

But first, as ever, the druggie: 26-year-old Sofia Bozhanova of Bulgaria was stripped of her fourth-place in Monday's triple jump and faces a four-year ban

after testing positive for the amphetamine mesocarb, the European Athletic Association announced Thursday.

Bozhanova was tested routinely after jumping 14.58 meters in the triple jump, 10 centimeters short of a bronze medal. She became the first competing athlete to fail a test here — though eight others tested positive for illegal drugs leading up to these championships. In July she jumped 49 feet 11 inches — the second-best ever.

This brought to mind Katrin Krabbe, the German whose 1990 European titles, in the 100 and 200 meters, a double matched Thursday night by Privalova, were followed by positive drug test and a resulting legal wrangle that has effectively finished her career.

But such consequences have nothing to do with Privalova, the 25-year-old Russian who two days earlier was winning her first major title in the 100 meters. She leaves here a bigger star than when she arrived. A week earlier she had been held up at customs by Finnish officials who were locked in generic scrutiny of her Russian passport — until they looked up to see her patiently signing autographs for other passengers.

Yet Finland has seemed to unfetter her, free as it has been of her American rival, Gwen Torrence. Privalova clearly was in the lead soon after achieving full height, and the form of those in chase coming out of the turn removed the last hint of suspense. Zhanna Tarnopolskaya of the Ukraine finished her own silver sprint-double with a time of 22.77 seconds, while Galina Malchugina of Russia was third in 22.90.

Her victory was almost as devastating as the 400-meter run of Marie-José Perce of France. Elegantly and rather viciously, the 24-year-old Olympic and world champion sprinter ahead at once as not to be confused in any way with the others. Training in California with the renowned John Smith, Perce is still seeking a new event to combat the boredom of this one, which she hasn't lost since taking third in these championships four years ago. On Thursday she looked capable of being turned off of the runway as she

came home nonchalantly in 50.33 seconds, 1 1/2 seconds slower than her personal best.

Runner-up Svetlana Goncharenko of Russia made up insignificant ground for a respectable time of 51.24, while Phyllis Smith of Britain was delighted with the bronze medal that accompanied her performance of 51.30.

In the absence of defending champion John Regis of Britain, out with an Achilles injury, the men's 200 meters was seized by Geir Moen of Norway in 20.30 seconds. The 25-year-old Moen, whose silver medal Tuesday in the 100 was Norway's first sprint medal in these championships since 1946, seemed to draft Vladimir Dolgopri of the Ukraine out of the turn and into second place in 20.47 seconds. Patrick Stevens of Belgium was third in 20.68.

Down the stretch of the men's 400 meters, defending champion Roger Black surged even with British teammate Duane Ladage — but the challenge was all Black had. The 28-year-old silver medalist stomped home, flat-footed and near apparent delirium in 45.20 seconds, while Ladage — five years the younger, and with childhood aspirations of playing in the National Basketball Association — shrugged up a smiling, cocktail-party pose no sooner than crossing the line in 45.09 seconds.

Each finalist in the pole vault might have drawn inspiration from the sign posted the wall behind the landing pit which read: "Where's Sergei?" In Bubka's absence, the 28-year-old Gatulin, who is a doctor, defended his 1990 title with a record vault of 6 meters, well short of Bubka's 6.14-meter world record. Olympic silver medalist Igor Trandenkov of Russia was second in 5.90, and Jean Galfione of France took third in 5.85.

Vasily Sidorenko, a 33-year-old Russian welder, won the hammer throw with a personal best this year of 81.10 meters in his third attempt, upsetting the defending champion and Olympic and world runner-up, Igor Astapkovich of Belarus, who could manage only 80.40 in his second round.

SIDELINES

Maradona Ordered to Stand Trial

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Soccer star Diego Maradona must stand trial for shooting at reporters gathered around his villa with a compressed air rifle last February, a judge ruled Wednesday. Maradona, 34, faces preliminary charges of "causing threats and injuries with a weapon," according to the official news agency Telen. The trial date has not been set.

The scheduled Nov. 5 heavyweight title fight between champion Michael Moorer and challenger George Foreman, 46, was scrapped Wednesday when the World Boxing Association refused to sanction the bout.

A N.Y. Giant's Homecoming

The Associated Press

BERLIN — It's homecoming for Michael Strahan, when the New York Giants play the San Diego Chargers on Saturday in the American Bowl in Germany.

Strahan, a defensive end for the New York Giants, first came to Germany in 1981 as a serviceman's son and stayed until he left for college at Texas Southern and then married a German

woman. He comes back regularly to visit his parents. But on this visit, Strahan will be mixing business with pleasure: he still has a starting job to nail down.

The Giants hope the 6-foot-7, 275-pound player can fill the opening at right end created by the team's switch from a 3-4 defense to 4-3.

The Giants lost nine starters off last year's 11-5 squad.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	70	42	.625
Baltimore	63	49	.562
Toronto	54	58	.482
Boston	51	61	.450
Detroit	50	61	.449

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	67	46	.593
Cleveland	66	47	.586
Kansas City	64	51	.558
Minnesota	52	60	.463
Milwaukee	52	62	.454

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Texas	52	62	.454
Oakland	51	62	.451
Seattle	48	63	.432
California	47	68	.409

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	74	39	.655
New York	67	46	.593
Philadelphia	53	61	.465
Florida	51	63	.446

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	66	47	.586
Cincinnati	64	47	.574
Houston	64	48	.570
Pittsburgh	58	54	.517
St. Paul	51	61	.450

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	57	54	.511
San Francisco	57	54	.511
Colorado	53	60	.469
San Diego	46	67	.407

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	9	1	.900
Toronto	8	2	.800
Baltimore	7	3	.700
Detroit	6	4	.600
Chicago	5	5	.500

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
St. Louis	9	1	.900
Cincinnati	8	2	.800
Houston	7	3	.700
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600

CRICKET

First Test

Team	W	L	Pct.
India	1	0	1.000
Pakistan	0	1	.000

Football

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

Soccer Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Germany	1	0	1.000
France	0	1	.000

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Yes, Virginia, Fans

When he discovered he didn't have to go to the local ball park to see a game, but could hit the couch and see electronic pic-

Yes, Virginia, the fans do exist, just as surely as pulled hamstrings, torn rotator cuffs and rising taxes. Too bad, kid, but that's baseball.

Woodstock '94: Great Vibes or Big Bust?

"I know Jimi Hendrix," she offered genially, when asked about the original Woodstock bands. "To me, it's like all music from before my day. It's not a new revelation, as if a bunch of new young people were discovering something. It's been done. I'm not really that much into reliving the past."



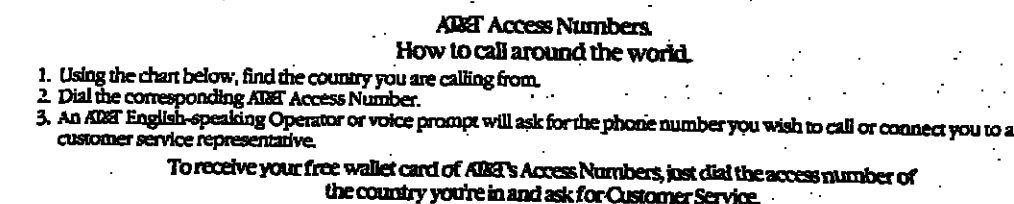
system, if there's not a P. A. system, I will go and perform."

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Appears on Pages 6, 13 & 17

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY							SUNDAY							All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994	
Europe and Middle East							Europe and Middle East								
Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)	Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)	Direction	
Cannes	partly sunny	29/79	18/64	26/78	1-2	E 10-20	Cannes	sunny	27/80	16/59	26/78	1-2	SE 12-25	SE	
Deauville	partly sunny	19/66	12/53	19/64	1-2	N 15-20	Deauville	partly sunny	21/70	11/52	18/54	1-2	NE 15-30	NE	
Malaga	sunny	29/84	19/66	26/78	0-1	NE 12-25	Malaga	sunny	29/82	20/68	26/78	0-1	NE 10-20	NE	
Malaga	sunny	29/84	20/71	26/77	0-1	SE 12-25	Malaga	thunderstorms	21/68	23/73	27/80	0-1	SW 12-25	SW	
Capri	sunny	24/73	24/75	27/80	0-1	W 10-20	Capri	sunny	23/69	24/75	27/80	0-1	W 10-20	W	
Capri	partly sunny	25/77	18/59	21/70	1-2	SW 15-30	Capri	clouds and sun	27/80	18/59	26/78	1-2	SW 15-30	SW	
Pinosus	sunny	37/86	27/80	27/80	0-1	NW 12-25	Pinosus	sunny	36/100	27/78	27/80	0-1	NW 12-25	NW	
Corfu	sunny	37/88	23/73	27/80	0-1	NW 15-25	Corfu	sunny	36/97	24/75	27/80	0-1	NW 15-30	NW	
Osland	partly sunny	19/65	12/53	17/62	1-2	W 15-30	Osland	sunny	26/77	11/52	17/61	0-1	W 10-20	W	
Osland	partly sunny	21/70	11/52	20/68	1-2	N 20-35	Osland	clouds and sun	23/71	10/50	19/58	1-2	N 20-40	N	
Scheveningen	partly sunny	20/68	10/50	20/68	1-2	N 20-40	Scheveningen	clouds and sun	19/58	8/46	18/54	1-2	N 25-50	N	
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	29/85	20/68	26/78	1-2	SE 15-30	Tel Aviv	sunny	34/85	25/77	27/80	0-1	NW 10-20	NW	
Tel Aviv	clouds and sun	29/85	24/75	26/78	1-2	N 20-40	Tel Aviv	sunny	30/87	25/77	27/80	0-1	NW 12-25	NW	
Tel Aviv	clouds and sun	31/86	24/75	27/80	0-1	SW 15-25	Tel Aviv	sunny	32/88	24/75	27/80	0-1	SW 12-25	SW	
Caribbean and West Atlantic							Caribbean and West Atlantic								
Bartados	sunny	31/88	23/73	27/80	1-2	ENE 20-35	Bartados	sunny	31/88	23/73	27/80	1-2	ENE 20-35	ENE	
Kingston	thunderstorms	31/88	24/75	28/82	1-2	E 25-50	Kingston	partly sunny	32/89	23/73	28/82	1-2	E 20-40	E	
St. Thomas	sunny	33/91	25/73	28/82	1-2	E 25-35	St. Thomas	sunny	34/93	25/77	28/82	1-2	E 20-35	E	
Hamilton	sunny	32/89	26/78	27/80	1-2	SE 20-40	Hamilton	sunny	33/91	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE 20-35	SE	
Asia/Pacific							Asia/Pacific								
Perang	clouds and sun	32/89	25/77	29/84	0-1	SW 10-20	Perang	thunderstorms	31/88	24/75	29/84	0-1	SW 10-20	SW	
Phu Quoc	clouds and sun	32/89	23/73	29/84	0-1	SW 15-25	Phu Quoc	thunderstorms	33/91	25/77	29/84	0-1	SW 15-25	SW	
Bali	clouds and sun	32/89	23/73	29/84	0-1	SW 12-25	Bali	clouds and sun	31/88	22/71	29/84	0-1	SW 12-25	SW	
Cebu	partly sunny	32/89	24/75	30/86	0-1	SE 15-30	Cebu	partly sunny	32/81	23/73	30/86	0-1	SE 15-25	SE	
Palm Beach, Aus.	partly sunny	29/84	24/75	27/80	1-2	W 10-20	Palm Beach, Aus.	sunny	31/88	17/61	29/84	0-1	W 10-20	W	
Bay of Islands, NZ	partly sunny	22/71	15/59	19/61	1-2	SW 25-50	Bay of Islands, NZ	thunderstorms	21/67	14/57	19/59	1-2	W 30-40	W	
Shirahama	partly sunny	32/89	27/80	29/82	1-2	SE 20-35	Shirahama	showers	31/88	27/80	29/84	1-2	SE 20-40	SE	
Shirahama	partly sunny	32/89	24/75	29/82	1-2	SE 20-35	Shirahama	showers	31/88	24/75	29/84	1-2	SE 20-40	SE	

**Travel in a world without borders, time zones
or language barriers.**



COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA		Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-0
Australia	1-800-881-011	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	000-0
China, PRC***	10811	Lithuania*	8-196	Colombia	980-11-0
Gusani	018-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	
India**	000-117	Malta*	0800-950-110	El Salvador*	
Indonesia**	001-801-10	Moscow*	19-0011	Guatemala*	
Japan*	0030-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guayas**	
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-130-11	Honduras*	
KOREANA	11*	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-1
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama*	
Philippines*	105-11	Russia* (Moscow)	155-2042	Peru*	
Saipar*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-06101	Suriname	
Singapore	800-011-111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011
Taiwan*	0880-10288-0	Switzerland*	05-00-11		
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0500-89-0011	CARIBBEAN	
EUROPE		Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-28
Armenia**	8-14111	MIDDLE EAST		Bermuda*	1-800-872-2
Austria***	022-903-011	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-872-2
Belgium*	0800 100-16	Cyprus*	080-50010	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Egypt	177-100-2787	Grenada*	1-800-872-2
Croatia*	95-38-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Haiti*	001-800-972-2
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica*	0-800-472-3
Denmark*	8001-0010	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neth. Antl.	001-800-872-2
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2
France*	9-001-011	Turkey*	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Germany	0130-0010	U.A.E.*	800-121	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-02
Greece*	00-800-1311	AMERICAS		Gabon*	800-4
Hungary*	00-800-01111	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gambia*	000-0
Iceland**	999-001	Belize	555	Kenya*	0800
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Liberia	797-7
				South Africa	0-800-93-01

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